

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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September 6 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 87
Humidity " 91 " 65

September 6 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 89
Humidity " 81 " 82

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 29.73

3013 日七廿月七年卯乙

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1915.

一拜禮 號六月九英港香 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

HOW GERMANY KEEPS HER WORD.

ALLAN LINER TORPEDOED WITHOUT THE PROMISED WARNING.

Enemy's Heavy Infantry Losses on Eastern Front

REMARKABLE ACTIVITY ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

THE RUSSIANS.

ENEMY'S BIG INFANTRY LOSSES.

September 5, 5.40 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent in Paris German documents prove that the losses during the Russian campaign have been extremely heavy, certain German infantry regiments losing from 1,000 to 3,000 men each.

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE FALL OF OSSOWIECS.

September 5, 2.40 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the Commandant of the Ossowiecs' fortress has submitted a report to the Tsar, which describes the victorious repulse of the fierce German assaults at the end of 1914. Then, February and March were devoted to a great artillery duel in which, though the German sixteen inchers demolished works they were unable to overcome the defence. Recognising the futility of their effort, the Germans, on March 31, entrenched themselves and assumed the defensive. They brought up numerous big guns and resumed the attacks on August 7. These were preceded by the launching of 600 asphyxiating balloons into the fortress and the garrison, mostly poisoned, gave way, but the officers made a superhuman effort and drove back the Germans at the point of the bayonet.
The Germans on August 9 re-attacked after discharging a double quantity of poison gas, but the garrison, which by this time was exhausted, and practically incapable of any effort, was ordered to evacuate the fortress after razing it to the ground.

THE BALKANS.

REPLY TO THE ENTENTE'S NOTE.

September 5, 2.40 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Sofia says that Serbia's reply to the Note of the Entente Powers, with reference to the Balkan settlement, was handed to the representatives of the Entente, at Nish, on Wednesday.

THE EXCHANGE SITUATION.

ANGLO-FRENCH MISSION TO THE UNITED STATES.

September 5, 4.40 p.m.
The Anglo-French mission to the United States, in connection with the question of American exchange, which recently made the sovereign only worth about 19 shillings in New York, has sailed from England.
The representatives include Lord Reading.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

VIOLENT BOMBARDMENT OF ENEMY POSITIONS.

FRENCH BATTERIES SILENCE GERMAN GUNS.

September 5, 5.15 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that there has been a violent bombardment of enemy positions on many sectors on the western front.
There have also been active mining operations in the region of the Somme, where French batteries, at many points, silenced German guns.
A communique remarks that the bombardment in Champagne is lively, while our artillery suppressed an enemy fusillade at L'ange.

THE ALLAN LINER HESPERIAN TORPEDOED.

SIX HUNDRED PASSENGERS ABOARD.

September 5, 4.15 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Queenstown says that the Allan liner Hesperian, with some 600 passengers aboard, was torpedoed, to the west of the Fastnets, last night.
She did not sink and assistance has been sent.
Survivors are being landed at Queenstown destitute of clothing.
(The Hesperian is a twin screw steamer of 10,920 tons built in 1908 by Messrs. A. Stephen and Sons, Ltd. of Glasgow. Her port of registry was Glasgow.)

INJURED LANDED AT QUEENSTOWN.

September 5, 6.35 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Queenstown says that 20 of the injured have been landed from the Hesperian, including soldiers who had been disabled in Flanders and were returning to Canada.
One blind Canadian soldier recovered his sight owing to the shock of an explosion. Some other passengers were injured by the explosion.
Two more Government vessels are returning with survivors.

TORPEDOED WITHOUT WARNING.

September 5, 5.15 p.m.
A message from Queenstown says the Hesperian was torpedoed without warning.

THE CAPTAIN STUCK TO THE VESSEL.

September 5, 4.40 p.m.
A message says the Hesperian was torpedoed at 8.30 in the evening. She was bound from Liverpool to Montreal and had 700 passengers and 250 crew on board.
Lloyds at Queenstown says that the liner is still afloat, and that the captain and 20 men are aboard.
The passengers and part of the crew were landed at Queenstown and assistance was sent in the hope of bringing in the liner.
Another telegram says "The captain stuck to the vessel."

THE DARDANELLES.

HEAVY TURKISH LOSSES.

September 5, 5.40 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris it is officially announced that the Turks made a night attack at the southern end of the "Anzac" zone which was repulsed with heavy Turkish losses.

ALLIES PROLONGED BOMBARDMENT.

September 5, 4.40 p.m.
A Turkish communique admits that the Allies made a prolonged bombardment in the region of Seddel Bahr.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

WAR TELEGRAMS.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH SAILORS ATTEMPT TO DEMOLISH BRIDGE NEAR CONSTANTINOPLE

September 4, 10.35 p.m.
Telegrams from Athens state that bluejackets from a British submarine landed and attempted to dynamite a railway bridge twenty-one miles from Constantinople, towards Ismid. The bluejackets successfully withdrew, but the bridge was not completely destroyed.

THE ITALIANS.

ITALIANS FIGHT IN THE SNOW.

September 4, 10.35 p.m.
A Rome communique says artillery actions continue at Tonale, Upper Corderale Valle and Cancia. In spite of a heavy fall of snow the enemy attacks were easily repulsed in Boden Valley and the Plezzo Basin. A floating mine has been picked up in the Isanzo. It was evidently intended to blow up the bridges in our possession.

ARTILLERY STILL BUSY IN THE WEST.

September 5, 6.30 a.m.
The Paris communique says great artillery duels are continued. The enemy replied to our destructive fire on his trenches and works by throwing a hundred shells on Rheims. No victims are reported.

THE RUSSIANS.

TSAR SAYS "WAR UNTIL COMPLETE VICTORY."

September 5, 4.50 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says the Tsar presided at a special conference on National Defence. In his speech he said "Parliament has given me resolutely and unhesitatingly the only reply worthy of Russia, namely war until victory is complete. This great resolution implies the gravest intensity of effort. This conference representing the Government, Parliament, scientists, manufacturers and science, will indicate methods of action. Set to work, gentlemen, with the help of God."
The President of the Duma, replying, said the Russian people were under a Government which enjoyed the confidence of the monarch and the nation and was capable of unlimited self-sacrifice in the firm resolution to break the odious German chains.

RUSSIANS DARING ACTION—GRODNO RE-ENTERED.

September 5, 6.30 a.m.
A Petrograd communique states that the Russians in the Riga region re-crossed the Dwina on Thursday night, surprised and drove back the Germans from the river. Fierce fighting was resumed at Grodno on Friday when the Russians re-entered the town and captured eight maxims and 150 prisoners. This daring action enabled the divisions, whose positions formed a salient to retire unmolested. Altogether the Russians by counter-attacks on Thursday and Friday along the front from Dargino to the Daiseter took 3,360 prisoners. Detailed reports of the Russian victory at Strypa on August 30 show that the success was due to armoured motorcars nicknamed "Rushing to victory" whose selfsame sacrificing bravery threw the Germans into complete disorder, inflicting heavy losses.

[The following telegrams appeared in our special edition of yesterday.]

SIR EDWARD GREY'S EYE TROUBLE.

September 4, 1.25 p.m.
Sir Edward Grey is again suffering from eye trouble.

(Continued on page 8.)

TELEGRAMS. NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The late Marquis Isonye was the oldest statesman in Japan.
The French artillery suppressed an enemy fusillade at L'ange.
Some passengers were injured by an explosion on the torpedoed Hesperian.

The Allan liner Hesperian was torpedoed without warning, to the west of the Fastnets.
The survivors from the Hesperian were landed at Queenstown destitute of clothing.

There was a violent bombardment of enemy positions on many sectors on the western front.

A blind Canadian soldier on the Hesperian recovered his sight owing to the shock of an explosion.

Lloyds at Queenstown says that the Hesperian is still afloat and that the captain and 20 men are aboard.

A Turkish communique admits that the Allies made a violent bombardment in the region of Seddel Bahr.

It appears that American exchange recently made the sovereign only worth about 19 shillings in New York.

The Turks made a night attack at the southern end of the "Anzac" zone but were repulsed with heavy Turkish losses.

There were active mining operations in the region of the Somme where French batteries at many points, silenced German guns.

The passengers and crew of the Hesperian were landed at Queenstown and assistance was sent in the hope of bringing in the liner.

The Anglo-French mission to the United States, in connection with the question of American exchange, has sailed from England.

The Hesperian was torpedoed at 8.30 in the evening, when bound from Liverpool to Montreal; she had 700 passengers and 250 crew aboard.

Bluejackets from a British submarine landed and attempted to dynamite a railway bridge 20 miles from Constantinople towards Ismid.

Soldiers included in the injured, landed from the Hesperian, at Queenstown, had been disabled in Flanders and were returning to Canada.

Serbia's reply to the Note of the Entente Powers, in reference to the Balkan settlement, was handed to the representatives of the Entente at Nish on Wednesday.

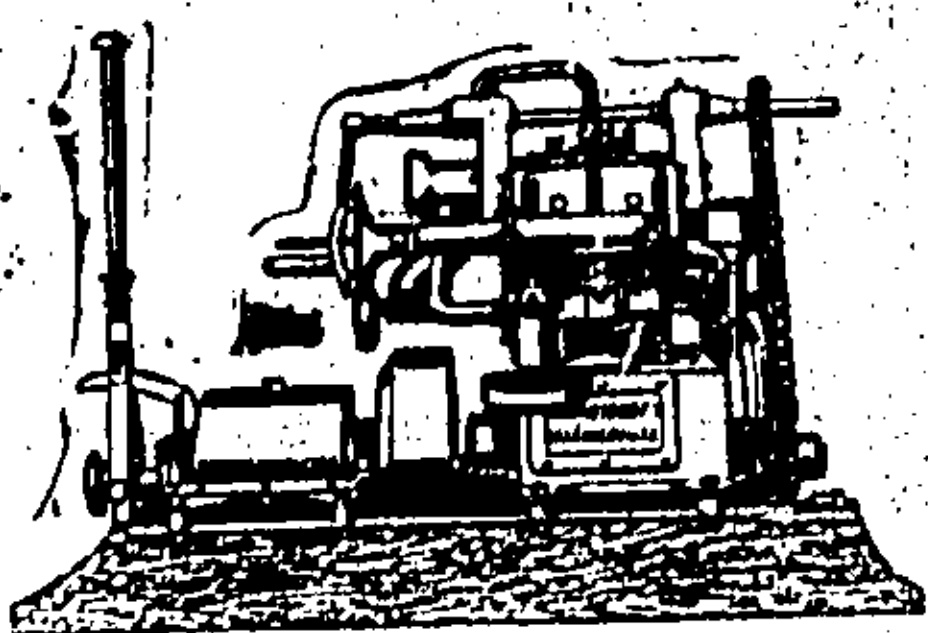
German documents prove that the German losses during the Russian campaign are extremely heavy, certain German infantry regiments losing 1,000 to 3,000 each.

The Commandant of the Ossowiecs' fortress has submitted a report to the Tsar which describes the victorious repulse of fierce German assaults at the end of 1914.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
TO-MORROW.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Saturday September 11.
Fourth Gymkhana Meeting—8.30 p.m.
Monday, September 13.
Meeting B.H.K. Yacht Club—5.30 p.m.
Friday, September 17.
Douglas Steamship Co. meeting—noon.
Saturday, September 18.
H.K. Police Band—Promenade.
Concert: Public Gardens—8 p.m.

NOTICES



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Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

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Hongkong, July 14, 1914.

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FRANK L. COOKE,
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P. O. FRUSTER, Manager

NOTICES

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OUR CONTEMPORARIES

South China Morning Post

German Intrigue Amongst Chinese.

The Chinese, especially the Chinese of the interior, may be a gullible people. It may be easy to delude them into believing what is untrue while the issue hangs in the balance, the more easy in that the shouting is done only by one side; but even the most gullible of people must learn in time: who are the victors and who the vanquished, and when they learn the truth they are unlikely to forgive and to trust those who have fooled and deluded them. Nor will it be easy for German merchants, after the war, to swamp Far Eastern markets with German goods at a ridiculously cheap figure or to sell British goods, on long credit, at less than cost price as they have done in the past. They were able to do that before the war by reason of official support in the shape of subsidies. But the German Government will have nothing to spare for subsidies after the Allies have fixed the indemnities and German merchants will be forced to fight on an equal footing in Far Eastern markets. They will find it the more difficult since their own lies and beautiful trumpeting will then tell against them.

Daily Press.

The Peace Overture.

Germany is rapidly spending herself, while in the picturesque phraseology employed by Lord Rosebery when addressing an audience of weavers, the Allies are engaged in weaving the winding sheet for the most infamous conspiracy that has ever been known against the liberties of mankind. Only a month ago, Mr. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, speaking at a great gathering in London said: "I do not require to tell you that not only is our resolve unshaken but our confidence in the ultimate result is even more sure than it was in the earlier days of this titanic struggle." Therefore, there is every justification for affirming that in view of the great preparations which the Allies are making for ending the war to their own satisfaction, and in view also of their reiterated resolutions and their sure confidence in the result, there cannot be the slightest prospect of the Pope's overtures for peace being entertained by the Powers of the Entente, however much they may be welcome to Germany, Austria and Turkey. The Allies have not yet made their supreme effort.

China Mail.

Science and the State.

According to statements in the Home papers there is a feeling prevalent that sufficient use is not being made of the scientific knowledge of the country in the carrying on of the war. The feeling is common among chemists, engineers, and scientific men generally. Sir William Ramsay, the eminent chemist, states that had the Government declared cotton: cotton about months ago, the war would probably be nearing its end by now. Happily, that defect has now been remedied. This is a fair example, illustrating the charges of neglect, or ignorance, of science brought against the Government. The example brings us straight to the point at issue. We do not know that Parliament was ever favoured with a reasoned defence of the late Government's procedure in connection with cotton; but clearly there are only two explanations. Either the Government were ignorant of the scientific importance of the matter, in which case the general charge is justified; or, especially if one accepts Sir William Ramsay's statement about the termination of the war, or else the action was dictated by political considerations.

For a good solid meal, a la Carte, or Table d'Hôte, with Wines & Liquors of the Best ALEXANDRA CAFE.

THE JAPAN YEAR BOOK 1914. 4.0	BUSINESS LIFE, HINTS ON OFFICE MANAGEMENT, W.J. Parkins. 80
RIFLES & AMMUNITION & RIFLE SHOOTING. Omondson & Robinson. 15.5	THE GREAT SETTLEMENT. Ernest Fayle. 4.50
STEAM POWER, W. E. Dalby. 15.10	THE CRYSTAL STOPPER, M. Leblanc. 4.0
THE BOOK OF FRANCE, edited by W. Stephens. (Proceeds in aid of Fund for relief of Invalued Depts. FROM PEACE TO WAR, 64 splendid plates. 80	QUINCY'S H.A. Vanehell. 4.0
THE FOREIGN POLICY OF SIR EDWARD GREY, 1906-1915. Gilbert Murray. 1.50	A BEAUTIFUL DOLL, Dolf Wyllarde. 80
KULTUR & KATASTROPHE, Theodore Cook. 80	THE TOCIN, A. & C. Baker. 1.00
WAR MAP, GALLIPOLI, PERIN. 80	HUMAN BULLETS, Satural. 80
WAR MAP OF THE BRITISH FRONT. 80	TIME AND CHANGE, F. Baileiff. 80
HOW TO WIN AT AUCTION BRIDGE. "Cut Overdub". 2.00	RAVAL OCCASIONS, "Bartimeus". 80
NIGHT HAWK RESERVIST, Quiller Couch. 1.75	THE HERO OF HERAT, Mand Diver. 80
DRILL & FIELD TRAINING. 80	CITY OF BEAUTIFUL MENSES. Thurston. 80
MUSKETRY. 80	GREATEST WISH IN THE WORLD. Thurston. 80
INFANTRY TRAINING. 80	THE HARVESTER, Porter. 80
FIELD ARTILLERY TRAINING. 80	THE SETTLER, RALPH GOMMON. 80
ETIQUETTE & ENTERTAINING. Mrs. Armstrong. 80	AT THE FOOT OF THE RAINBOW Porter. 80

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MEE CHEUNG PHOTOGRAPHER.

FLOOD PICTURES

of

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WEST RIVER

AND

VARIOUS DISTRICTS

NOW ON SALE

Hongkong, 18th July, 1913

GENERAL NEWS.

The Hailan Railway.
The Ministry of Communications has received word from the authorities of Hailan Railway, stating that the construction of the middle section of the said line from Kai-yang to Kueitoh, has been completed and that passenger service between these two stations will soon be inaugurated.

The Bible Christians.
The Bible Christians, whose centenary is being recognised at the United Methodist Conference at Exeter, owed their origin to a Cornish lay preacher, William O'Bryan, who had been expelled from the Wesleyans as a result of differences about discipline. The sect has been mainly confined to the West Country throughout the hundred years, and recently it amalgamated with two other Methodist denominations in the United Methodist Church.

How the Germans saved their Mercantile Marine.

Mr. Godfrey Leane, the managing director of Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, Ltd., made some remarkable revelations at the annual meeting of the company. He related how the Germans saved their mercantile marine by a wireless message sent out at five o'clock on August 4—seven hours before war was declared, and he also described the great opposition the British company had to contend with in its early years owing to the existence of a German wireless company subsidised by the German Government. The message despatched from Germany said:—"War declared on England. Make as quickly as you can for a neutral port."

Farm Bought With Wedding Fees.

Denver, Col., July 21.—Wedding fees bought and improved the beautiful country home of the Rev. John H. Houghton, Denver's "marrying parson." Not another cent besides the small green rolls slipped to the pastor of St. Mark's by happy bridegrooms has ever been expended on the place. And Doctor Houghton's own hands have done nearly all of the work of turning a barren hillside into one of the loveliest country homes near Denver. Every tree and shrub at Houghton represents a wedding fee. And a procession of happily married pairs stream out there every summer day to show their children just how their wedding fee was expended.

Cousin of J. P. Morgan Drops Dead in Spain.

New York, July 11.—After an adventurous and romantic career, George D. Morgan, 43 years old, of New York and Paris, cousin of J. P. Morgan, dropped dead in Seville, Spain, last week. Mr. Morgan escaped narrowly the disaster to the Lusitania, only to survive the passengers of that boat by two months. Leaving his Japanese wife, with whom he was happy, in his Paris residence, Mr. Morgan came here three months ago to attend to private business. He booked passage on the Lusitania; but, finding that his business was not completed, cancelled it the day before the ship sailed. He married Miss Yuki Kato, of Kyoto, at Yokohama, Japan, on January 21, 1901.

A Miniature Dairy Show.

Within a stone's throw of the garden in Carlton House-terrace, where a miniature dairy show has been organized, Londoners could formerly buy milk "hot from the cow," the animal being tethered at the corner of the Mall and Horse Guards' Parade. Mrs. Emma Kitchen, who used to dispense milk there, maintained that the stall had been in her family since Charles I. passed there on the way to execution, and was presented with a glass of milk by her ancestor. Whatever fact there may be in this tradition, it is certain that Mrs. Kitchen's grandmother set in the Mall, and that her mother received the countenance of Queen Victoria when all the other stallkeepers were rejected. On the completion of the new Mall in 1905, another attempt was made to abolish the milk stall, but King Edward intervened. Then it was stipulated that the cow should disappear, but a new site was found for the stall, and Mrs. Kitchen continued to preside there until her death last January.

If you have lost your appetite, one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

NOTICE.

NEW SHIPMENT

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EXCLUSIVE AGENTS

WAR ITEMS.

Field Marshal's Baton for King Ludwig.

Amsterdam, July 19. King Ludwig of Bavaria has received in audience General von Kessel, a delegate from the German Emperor, who handed to the King a letter from the Kaiser and the baton of Field Marshal.

Leave Suddenly Stopped in German Army.

Amsterdam, July 21. The Vaz Dias Agency learns from a reliable source that all leave in the German army has been suddenly stopped. There is reason to believe that this forbids important developments on the Western front.

Austria Calls up Men of 60.

Amsterdam, July 19. It is reported from Vienna that a medical examination of men in the Austrian Landsturm who were born between 1855 and 1874 will take place between July 29 and September 3, but that the embodiment of those passed for military service will not take place at once.

Neutral Ships Leave Stettin.

Copenhagen July 20. The German free-giving Scandinavian ships, which had been lying in the harbour at Libau since the beginning of the war, have left Stettin, where they were taken by the Germans after Libau was captured. Several ships arrived to day in Norwegian, Swedish, and Danish harbours, many of them having been damaged as a result of the bombardment.

200 Belgians Sentenced to Six Months Imprisonment.

Amsterdam, July 21. Two hundred Belgians who attempted to cross the frontier have been sentenced to six months' imprisonment each by the German authorities at Antwerp. As all the Antwerp prisons are quite full, the men were conveyed to prisons at Aix-la-Chapelle and Duisberg. The Governor of Antwerp has given permission for the publication of two additional newspapers, which will be placed under German supervision.

Kaiser on Loss of the Koenigsberg.

Amsterdam, July 19.—The Vossische Zeitung, in an article on the loss of the German cruiser Koenigsberg, states that the municipality of Koenigsberg sent a message of condolence to the German Emperor. The Kaiser replied: "Whatever the circumstances may have been, I am sure that the crew fought honourably. The spirit which inspired the crew will with them be transferred to a new Koenigsberg."

Vigil of Dalmatians.

Paris July 19.—A message from Rome to the Journal states that the Press in Rome announces that the Italian Fleet keeps a ceaseless vigil along the Dalmatian coast. The cruiser Giuseppe Garibaldi is ever on the watch at the approaches to Cattaro, accompanied by destroyers and torpedo boats. The latter are proceeding with extreme caution owing to the danger of submarine mines, which have recommenced their attacks.

OUR SPORTS LETTER.

(From Our Correspondent.)

London, July 23.

(Continued from Saturday)

One will be made up of Sheffield Wednesday, Sheffield United, Bradford, Bradford City, Notts County, Notts Forest, Derby County, Leeds City, Huddersfield, Barnsley, Hull City, Grimsby, Lincoln City, Leicester Fosse and the other by Manchester City, Manchester United, Liverpool, Everton, Bolton Wanderers, Bury, Burnley, Stockport County, Oldham, Blackpool and Preston North End with the addition of two or three others. This leaves the whole of the South unorganised and unprovided for, and in face of the abandonment of the Southern League the London clubs appear to have been left out in the cold. But this has only been done because it is known that they are well able to look after their own interests. Because the Southern League as a competition is to stop it does not follow that the clubs intend to spend the season in idleness. Indeed it is practically certain that the eleven clubs of the Metropolis will amalgamate, taking in others, say within an hour's railway journey. In this way a very strong League can be built up on expenses will be considerably reduced. The clubs were almost equally divided on the question of whether wages should be paid, the voting being 21 "for" and 19 "against." But when the matter came before the Council of the F.A. the majority because the majority, the governing authority only sanctioning the continuance of the game on the understanding that every man played as an amateur. The professionals will be very disappointed. Some may refuse to turn out and there will be no power to force them. Club managers however do not anticipate any real difficulty in raising teams.

FEW SOUTH AFRICAN LOSSES.

German Lead Mines and Poisoned Wells.

Stellenbosch, July 28.—Lieut. Colonel de Wael, of General Botha's Staff, speaking on the campaign in South-West Africa, pointed out that though the Germans laid about six thousand mines in Damaraland, the Union Defence Force only lost nine men through mines, while twenty-nine Germans were killed by their own mines; and though the Germans used more dip in poisoning wells than was required for all the sheep in South Africa, not a single man of the Union forces was lost through this nefarious practice.

Prepaid Advertisements

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO LET.

TO LET.—FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in Hanoi Road, Kowloon, immediate possession; and Four-Roomed Flats in May Road, Hongkong, with possession on or about 15th October next. English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light. First Class Modern Appointments throughout, including Water Carriage System.

Four-roomed Houses in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

Flats in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

A Flat in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

"Jan Mor" 16 Peak Road 7 Roomed House, possession Nov. 15th.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.

TO LET.—Office 2nd Floor, No. 14 Pedder Street; also Large Godown on Water Front, East Point.—Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—From 1st September next; desirable six and eight roomed Residences in Broadwood and Wong nei Chong Road, the latter commanding a fine view of the Race Course. For terms and particulars apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road, Godowns, New Praya, Kennedy Town.

Godowns, at Wanchai Road, 58 The Peak, "The Retreat," 21 Wongsichong Road.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Houses in "Torres Buildings" Kowloon, Cheap rental. Apply to—SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUSSION.

TO LET.—A House in Knutsford Terrace. Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Norman Cottage, No. 2 Peak Road, 4 good rooms, immediate possession. Apply PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.

THE CUNARD AND THE WAR.

Services of the Great Shipping Company.

The Cunard Roll of Honour, destined for a prominent position in the new buildings at the Pier Head Liverpool is of imposing size. With its massive gold frame it measures some 8 feet by 4 feet. The oil painting let into the upper portion of the Roll of Honour portrays a Naval Reserve officer and infantry private standing side by side under the folds of the Union Jack, while in the background may be seen battle ships.

It contains some 500 names, including those of 9 captains 109 officers, 9 apprentices, 82 engineer officers, 30 pursers, 9 doctors, and 250 of the clerical staff. A separate Roll of Honour has been prepared for the Catering Department of the Cunard Company, and now contains, within a few, 400 names.

Up to the present four D.O.M.'s have been awarded to members of the Cunard staff. Commander James O. Barr, R.N.R., of the Osiris, was awarded a C.B. in connection with the gallant action in which the Cap Trafalgar was sunk, not very long after the outbreak of the war.

The above figures do not include hundreds of R.N.B. and R.F.R. men who have left the company's employ to help man our naval ships. They also do not include several hundreds of men serving upon the many Cunard ships employed by the

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET.—Two large rooms with balconies (one room first floor and one on third floor) in "Hongkong Hotel Mansions." For particulars apply—MANAGER, Hongkong Hotel.

TO LET.—For six months from 1st November flats in No. 8 The Peak (partially furnished). Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A Japanese gentleman wishes to rent half of a four-roomed house in Kowloon. Apply to "K." c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—4 h.p. Motor Cycle, with side car, late 1914 model. Apply "X.Y.Z." c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

FOR SALE.—A large quantity of China & Glassware, Table and Bed Linen. For permit to view and full information apply to the Agent, Pacific Mail S.S. Co., King's Building.

FOR SALE.—Pacific Mail S.S. Co.'s Godowns 1 & 2 connected by covered alleyway—located on Section B Marine Lot 243, Kennedy Town. Crown Rent \$160.00 per annum, together with permanent Steel Pier opposite godowns, and upon which the Crown Rent is \$300.00 per annum.

Steam Launch "America" in first class condition, having been stripped and thoroughly overhauled in 1914.

2 Buoys with their Moorings, both in first class condition having been recently thoroughly overhauled and relaid with new mooring chains.—For further information apply to R. C. Morton, Agent.

LOST ON THE PEAK.

LOST: Black and white Pekinese pug dog. G. A. HASTINGS, 107 The Peak.

\$25. DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST.—Brindled Scotch Terrier Dog; answers to name of Mac. Lost in the vicinity of Kowloon City. Any one returning same to D. Logan, Kowloon Docks will be rewarded to the extent of \$25.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Edgar B. Davis, New York. Karavolos, Shanghai. Mengsoon Seng, Bangkok.

J. M. BROW, Superintendent. Hongkong, 2nd September, 1915.

Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd. Hangsang, Chefoo. Raymondho, 133, Connaught Road, Yokohama.

Rayward Tangomaru, Kobe. Yizuan & Co. Queen's Road, Shanghai. Tongsangloong, Kobe. E. BLACK, Superintendent. Hongkong, 3rd September, 1915.

Government as armed cruisers or transports. Further, they do not include those men who are sailing the big fleet of passenger and freight vessels still sailing in the company's business, and who are carrying on the vital work of the Mercantile Marine. The total number of Cunard men employed directly or indirectly by the Government amounts to several thousands.

During the three quarters of a century of its existence the company has played a useful part in many of the campaigns undertaken by the British Government. Red funnel liners, to the number of fourteen, took part in the Crimean War as transports. Other campaigns include the Zulu War in 1879, the first Boxer War 1880-81, the campaign against Arabis in 1882, and the second

NOTICES.



THE HALL-MARK

OF CIGARETTE PERFECTION.

Save Your Empty "MASPERO" Tins.

Amusing Pictures by Tom Browne can be Obtained with them

On View in the HONGKONG CIGAR STORE Window.

Agents, BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO Co., Ltd.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. (ESTABLISHED 1850) (TELEPHONE 1741)

AGENTS FOR

RIPOLIN THE QUICK DRYING ENAMEL

FOR ALL WOOD-METAL-STONE, ETC.

BEST FOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

STOCKED IN 1/4 GALL. 1/2 GALL. & 1 GALL. TINS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

YOU WANT A MOTOR CAR? ALL RIGHT.

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THE EXILE GARAGE.

33-35 DES VOEUX ROAD,

Where You will get Expert Service and every Satisfaction

NY CARLSBERG BEER.

The world famed DANISH brew, for years known as the finest Beer specially brewed for the Far East.

IT'S PURE.

IT'S CLEAR,

IT'S CHEAP,

AND

SUITS

THIS

CLIMATE IN

ANY KIND

OF

WEATHER



IT'S BREWED

BY

NY CARLSBERG

BREWERY

COPENHAGEN

DENMARK

AND

IS OF

BONA FIDE

DANISH ORIGIN

Can now be obtained from all hotels and Compradores, and from

DONNELLY AND WHYTE.

TEL. 636

NOTICE.

N. LAZARUS & Co.

QUALIFIED OPTICIANS.

HAVE REMOVED TO

28, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL

(late occupied by W. POWELL, Ltd.)

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR JEFFREY'S PILSENER BEER

NEW STOCKS JUST TO HAND

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, serve to the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

情詢無非雅興專閱要訪探大正諸君自察本

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

BIRTH.

GRiffin.—On September 5th, at Chiselmurst, Minden Road, Kowloon, to Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Griffin, a daughter.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1915.

THE GERMANS' FUTURE.

One sometimes wonders what sort of future their country seems to have in store to those Germans who have already grasped the truth as to the manner in which the war will end. Allowing for the fact that by far the majority of our enemies still believe that Germany is going to triumph—or, at worst, that she will be able to effect what she would call "an honourable peace" without serious loss of "face"—there must yet be an appreciable proportion that realises all too early that her days are numbered, that the glory is departed from Israel and that a bill awaits settlement in the not far distant future which a country with ten times the original wealth of Germany could not meet, and yet remain solvent. So as circumstances have taught us to feel against every subject of the one-time Power that has brought such inestimable loss and bloodshed to Europe, we all recognise, in calmer moments, that there are among those subjects many who did not want war and many who have long been disgusted with their rulers' motto of "waging it; who, if they dared, would very plainly tell the Kaiser and his councillors what they think of a policy that promised from the start to beggar the country of its money and its good name. To what kind of future are such people looking forward?

Let us take the facts as they stand. Germany has lost, practically speaking, all her colonies and must, as the very first condition of peace, give up Belgium and Luxembourg, with the few square miles of France that she is occupying, and must compensate those whose lands and other property she has damaged. Her fleet, though still a large one in point of tonnage, has appreciably dwindled, and may dwindle yet more, before the Allies have finished with it. Her banks, her shipping and other firms are faced with empty exchequers, and the State has neither money nor credit. She has made promises as vast as the sea to her soldiers and her various creditors, which she can never hope to fulfil. History tells us that a nation may be in this plight and yet recover and hold up its head again. The world is full of men who have fallen to the lowest depths of poverty and yet, by luck or pluck or a combination of both, have become well-to-do; and what is true of an individual holds good of a nation. But what if the nation have lost name as well as money and goods? Had Germany been in her present deplorable condition after a period of straight and clean fighting, had she stood as France stood five and forty years ago, beaten but with her honour preserved, other nations would have pitied and endeavoured to help her. For the world is not such a bad world after all, and Germany, reduced to beggary after a long period of honourable warfare, would not have found herself entirely friendless. But her warfare has been anything but honourable, and the ghosts of murdered men, women and children seem to rise up and call upon their friends to avenge them.

When the end comes it is not with Britishers and Americans—sentimental, kindly folk who will always be for giving the penitent or the seeming penitent another chance—that she will alone have to settle. Britain has lost heavily in men and money, but in little else. France, Belgium and Russia have lost more heavily and have longer memories for injuries sustained. They have seen their men murdered or tortured in cold blood, their women outraged, their homes burned, their very babies slaughtered in sheer wantonness. What sort of countries will these be to approach for mercy? Why should ruined Belgium show one inch of mercy or consideration when payment-day comes? Why should not the Aleutians and the German Poles exact an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth? Why should Russia and France not serve Germany as Germany has served them? Why, if it comes to that, should not we Britishers whose friends and relatives lie buried in France and Flanders or are doomed to almost worse than death through the enemy's use of poison gas, resolve to have a big share in making Germany pay? Unfortunately we as a race have not sufficient adherence to what Thackeray called "Charitable ethics, and so we are likely to forget. But the other races will not so forget. And when they have wreaked their perfectly just vengeance, where will Germany and the Germans be? Centuries ago slavery would have been the portion of this beaten and disgraced nation, and no bad thing for it either. As it is, we would like to see the resources of Siberia utilised to their full extent where the Government and the Army chiefs are concerned, and that we think is quite likely to be the fate of these ruffians. For the Kaiser and his son a demented German populace will probably account—and small blame to it, considering all the circumstances; while, for the people as a whole, an Ishmaelite life of poverty seems the only possible future conceivable.

The Union Jack and the German Coat of Arms.

We wish to protest emphatically against the action of some person or persons in this Colony in removing the British Ensign from the front of the German Bank, where it had been placed in order to cover the unsightly German crest that has been allowed to offend the eyes of loyal subjects of His Majesty King George for many months past. It may be that the Union Jack in question was not particularly well executed; it may be that it was not placed there with official authority—but, being there, it was an act of disloyalty to remove it. The people of Hongkong have been singularly patient over a matter that has galled every one of them, and it is fair to suppose that it was only the fact that more than nine-tenths of the able-bodied men are members of one or other of the voluntary forces here (and consequently more or less subject to the same discipline as soldiers and sailors) that has stood in the way of the forcible removal of the crest. Is the Government not aware of what the Chinese are saying about all this? And will no Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council come forward at the next meeting and protest against a flabby policy that allow the Arms of the Prussian court to remain in a British Colony?

The Hesperian.

The essential bravery of the Prussians aforesaid in attempting to sink the Allan liner Hesperian becomes more apparent when we call to mind the fact that the steerage of the Allan boats is usually full of servant girls, shop assistants, factory workers and labourers who have invested every farthing they are possessed of in emigrating to Canada in search of work. So far, at any rate, no news has come along as to any fatal results of the torpedoing, but it will be noticed that, as in the case of the Lusitania, the rescued were taken to Queenstown. Apropos, who is re-imbursement Queenstown for its necessary expenditure in connection with these poor folk? Irish hospitality, we know, is boundless and the good people of Queenstown would not be behind the rest of their fellow countrymen in putting their hands in their pockets for the benefit of the distressed. But Ireland is a poor country and it would be manifestly unfair to leave it to her children to do what others are much better able to make themselves responsible for. Let us hope that the people in England are seeing the matter in this light and that a portion of, for instance, the Prince of Wales' Fund is being set aside to meet such expenditure. It is a war affair and war funds should grapple with the situation.

A Lucky Accident.

Reuter reports one happy little event in connection with the dastardly attempt on this vessel. She was carrying some wounded Canadians back to their homes, and among them, one who had lost his sight during the war. The shock of the explosion operated on his nerves in such a manner that his blindness was cured. Where are the short-story writers and the manufacturers of cinematograph films whose watchword is that truth is stranger than fiction? Of course this happy episode is by no means without precedent; not only eight but sanity has been restored by the sheerest accident. Nay, one can go further and say that genius itself has sometimes been the result of accident. There are plenty of cases on record wherein children have been born with exceedingly dull wits and by some mischance—a fall downstairs or a kick from a horse—have been converted into world-geniuses.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

September 1	...	2 Tons	211
" 2	...	"	214
" 3	...	"	203
" 4	...	"	208
" 5	...	"	108
Total to 5th inst.			1031
Daily average			206.20

DAY BY DAY.

TO ELIMINATE THE NEEDLESS AND TO KEEP THE GOOD IS THE PROBLEM OF PROGRESS.—Elbert Hubbard.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 82; sunshine.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 75; sunshine.

Count the Columns.
On Saturday the Telegraph published 414 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 37 published.

The Mails.
French Mail.—Due per s.s. Paul Lerat, September 9.
Siberian, U.S. and U.K. Mails.—Close per s.s. Manchuria tomorrow at noon.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Liangchow tomorrow at 3 p.m.
Canadian and U.K. Mails.—Close per s.s. Aki Maru tomorrow at 3 p.m.

Share Market News—Opening Official Quotations.

Closing prices:—
Banks.—\$820, buyers.
North China Insurance. Tls. 165, buyers.

Hongkong Fires.—\$415, buyers.

Shell Transports.—90/-, buyers.

Star Ferries.—\$355, buyers.

Rauha.—\$370, sellers.

Troncha.—32/8, sales.

Ural Caspian.—30/8, buyers.

Hongkong and W'pos D. Co. Ltd.—\$743, buyers.

Hongkong and K. W. and G. Co. Ltd.—\$376, buyers.

Htals.—\$112, buyers.

Hampshire's E. sales.—\$7, buyers.

West Points \$721, buyers.

Ewos.—Tls. 176, buyers.

Langkats.—Tls. 37, buyers.

Union Waterboats.—\$17, sellers.

Canton Insurance.—\$415, buyers.

Douglas.—\$821, buyers.

Indo (Combined) \$144 b.

China (Deferred) 89 b.

Hongkong Cottons.—\$81, buyers.

China Sagars.—\$128, buyers.

Lazons.—\$38, buyers.

Kung Yiks.—Tls. 16.65, buyers.

Shanghai Cottons in Shanghai.—105, buyers.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 99/10d.

To-day's Anniversary.

To-day is the 205th anniversary of the sailing of the Mayflower.

Silk Cargo.

The Yokohama Office of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha is in receipt of wireless communication to the effect that the silk despatched hence per s.s. "Shingo Maru" July 27 was delivered in New York on August 28.

Prince of Wales' Fund.

Since being placed in a more convenient position, the little collection boxes for the Prince of Wales' Fund on the Tram Cars have done much better, last week's total was \$40.10, special thanks are due to the passenger who put in a \$10 note.

SINGAPORE DEFENCES.

Men Now Called Out for Service.

The Straits Times says:—

The time allowed for the purposes of registration, one week, has expired and any residents affected by the Reserve Force and Civil Guard Ordinance who may have neglected to comply with the regulations are in the hands of the authorities and liable to the pains and penalties which have already been made public. Thereafter, however, has to be kept open in order that new arrivals in the Colony may be gathered into the fold. Up to this morning 900 names had been received, but this total includes a number of seafaring men whose ability to fall into line with others will be rather restricted by the duties which take them out of it.

A special "Government Gazette" published to-day contains proclamations wherein, under the new measure, the Governor authorises the calling out of men to undergo training in the Reserve Force in Singapore, and the establishment of a Civil Guard. It is also notified that the Governor has appointed the following members of the committee for Singapore for the purposes of the Ordinance:—Sir Evelyn Ellis, Lieut. Col. Derrick, Messrs. R. Peirce, A. Agnew and A. W. Sully.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

EVENTS IN GALLIOLI.

Colonel Barone's Views.
Not by any means the least important of the week-end wires is that which summarises the views of the Italian military expert, Colonel Barone, on the advisability or inadvisability of the Allies' adopting a definite offensive on the Western front forthwith. Events during the past fortnight have been of a nature to incline most of us to recognise the beginnings of an offensive in this region already. However, that may be, Colonel Barone has entered into the question with the deliberation of a man who knows what he is talking about, and he now "unhesitatingly favours" the idea that the British and French should pursue, substantially the same tactics as those which General Cadorna is following in the Trieste neighbourhood. It is noticeable that all the Allies are eager to profit by Germany's fatal haste and confidence, and to avoid the very pitfalls that have caused her to trip; and the central idea common to all seems to be: "Leave her alone; give her enough rope, and the hanging will not be unduly delayed." It goes without saying that this sort of patience demands a higher degree of real heroism than the dramatic, dashy spirit which would counsel a headlong offensive without counting any of the cost. Happily we have got men at the Front who have been taught—nay, who know by instinct—how to "stay."

"Marching to Disaster."
As for Germany, concludes Colonel Barone, "by pushing the advance into Russia she is marching to certain disaster, and it is far better for the Allies in the West to wait this event, and then to strike." Happenings at Gr. do during the last day or two are quite sufficient to show how the wind is blowing. "Will you walk into my parlour," said the spider to the fly. Have the Germans no conception of the tragedy that they are piling up for themselves in this direction? Has it never occurred to them that Poland and Western Russia are so much easier to get into than to get out of? Even supposing that they are not finally entrapped, encircled and massacred on the very ground that they thought to annex, what chance will they have of making an orderly retreat into their own territory when Russia "turns"? And day by day they are being treated to new surprises on this front, one of the latest being that, in addition to knowing how to conduct a rear-guard action, their enemy has a perfectly just appreciation of the value of armoured motor cars. And what of the crowning surprise yet to come? Germany's Honour.

How badly things were going with the Germans and their Turkish allies in Gallipoli we already know from British and French communiqués on the subject; and now Captain Persius, a Prussian military authority, tells his Imperial master what sort of stuff he has to contend with down there. It is amusing to notice the ill-concealed thread of sulky admiration for the British that runs through Captain Persius' statement. Apparently Germany's idea is that the best means of checking our men is by importing the materials for poison gas! She therefore obtains from the Roumanian authorities permission to send hospital material along their railways. The telegram tells the rest of the fold. Can anything equal the Prussian notions of honourable conduct? And now we learn that the Allan liner Hesperian has been torpedoed—though, fortunately, not sunk, by a German submarine. Readers who hail from the north-west at Home will remember that these Allan boats, in addition to carrying many poor emigrants to Canada, from Glasgow and Liverpool, have as often as not, American passengers aboard. We are expecting to hear, every moment, that this was the case on the present occasion. We know exactly what to expect when Count von Bernstorff made that promise to Washington the other day. We have no love for the "I told you so" role, but—like Mrs. Caudle, we "only say it's very odd."

A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

LEADING EVENTS IN THE GREAT WAR.

Extracts from the war news contained in the "Hongkong Telegraph" of September 6, 1914.

German Destroyers Damaged.
According to information from a trustworthy source, seven German destroyers and torpedo-boats have arrived at Keil in a damaged condition. It is understood that the others have sunk in the vicinity of the Canal.

French Partial Successes.
The movements of the opposing armies near Paris continued to-day without contact. The Germans in the district of Verdun sustained some checks, and the French won fresh partial successes in Lorraine and the Vosges.

France Protests.
France has protested to the Powers against Germany's conduct of the war, which, France says, constitutes the negation of all international law.

Immortality of Prussian Militarism.
Sir Edward Grey, writing to a meeting at Berwick, said the progress of the war had revealed the terrible immortality of Prussian militarism. That overcome, a brighter day would dawn for the Empire, compensating for the awful sacrifices of the war.

Allies' Position well Maintained.
The situation in the French theatre of war has undergone no substantial change. The position of the Allies is well maintained. There are indications that a German movement is developing in an eastward and south-eastward direction.

Russia and Austrian Territories.
The Austrian territories conquered by Russia are being formed into special provinces.

Promoting Foreign Trade.
Mr. Lloyd George announces that after consulting with leading traders and bankers, arrangements have been made to promote foreign trade by assisting acceptors of approved bills to meet their liabilities.

Closing Time in London.
The public houses in London are closing at 11 p.m. during the war.

YAUMATI FIRE.

Considerable Damage to Timber Sheds.

There was quite a stir in the neighbourhood of the naval coal stores Yaumati, yesterday, about two o'clock, when a fire broke out at one of the large Chinese-owned timber-sheds. The fire brigade was quickly on the spot, but it took about five hours' hard work to get the flames under control. Fortunately there were a number of naval men in the neighbourhood and they immediately got to work on the burning premises and so saved further devastation. Another shed close by was caught by the fire, but before any serious damage could be done the firemen had got the upper hand.

The shed in which the fire originated was completely destroyed, though at the moment neither the cause of the fire nor the amount of damage done has been ascertained.

SERIOUS SEQUEL.

Woman Dies Through Wounds.

The case of alleged cutting and wounding from Shaanwan, in which a woman was the victim, has had a serious result, the woman having died.

An arrest has been made and a man will be charged before the Magistrate to-morrow.

JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

"There hides a traitor in our midst." Someone has torn down the Union Jack, leaving the German coat of arms exposed in place thereof!!!

We had thought that even Reuter drew the line at the eternal "Lie nailed to the counter." But no; he duly gave us it last week, and, with it, the inevitable "torpedo of fire." You can bray the Daily Mail in a mortar but you can't cure him of his journalism.

"For sa's.—Two well-trained home pet dogs, good mice and roach catchers," says a contemporary. Whether the roach are of the cock or river variety is not made clear.

One of our contemporaries has engaged an educated comp. who talks about "an infantry detachment with machine guns." We don't quite see his point; we've a sort of idea that a machine gun would be the very thing that would detach us as suddenly as might be. But perhaps he's one of the "Dare to Dies."

Another contemporary describes the enemy as fighting with "aerial torpedo, a grenade and a sapshead." The danger of being hit by a sapshead had probably never occurred to the army authorities.

Our own educated comp. has done two good things during the past week. He described the enemy's air raids as "just mere wantonness" (evidently with the Crown Prince's thieving propensities looming large in his magnificent mind) and he headed this column "Jutting by the Way"—which we take to be a cheeky intimation on his part that it is something which our energetic P. W. D. ought to remove, with other obstructions.

"Dead honoured in Hall," said a contemporary's headline, one day last week, and it was unfortunate that the "a" should have been so indistinctly printed.

A Telegraph reader informs us that he is learning German from O. K. sauce bottles, and the other day he triumphantly rattled off by way of proof: "Die beste Englische Sauce" etc. We don't mind subscribing to a fund for distributing sauce-bottles among some of the local schools, if the study of English will thereby be furthered. Obviously something of the sort is needed.

Talking of Chinese and the English language, a little knowledge is not only a dangerous but also an expensive thing at times. "Wash those glasses with soda," said an employer to one of his boys the other day, and the reply was "Watson's soda, Sir?"

"In war time generosity is a vice," said the Speaker of the House of Commons the other day. That explains the extreme meanness notice lately in one or two papers of our acquaintance.

"It is not unnatural," says a report dealing with some local legal transactions, "that a man who has admittedly been guilty of serious delinquencies and misconduct should avoid exposure in court." That's the sort of deduction that it must take years of patient labour to arrive at.

One of our readers has been "saying things" about the painters employed by the Kowloon Canton Railway. He arrived at Station Station yesterday, after a long cross-country tramp, deliriously clamouring for a pool of some sort and the first thing that met his gaze (why shouldn't we be Renterian at times?) was the painted legend "Not toxic."

Germans for Talingtau.
There arrived on the Danish-American liner "Frederick VIII," at Copenhagen on July 13 a company of Germans from Talingtau, including the Governor's wife, ten surgeons, fifty-two nurses, and some others, who were granted a safe conduct by the British Government. They proceeded to Berlin next day. They expressed the greatest satisfaction as to their fair treatment by the British authorities.

IMPORTANT POINT.

A Question of A Moneylender's Payment.

In the Summary Court this morning, before Sir William Ross Davies (Chief Justice), the case in which Surain Singh, registered moneylender, sued an European for the sum of \$174 being money lent by the plaintiff to the defendant and \$24 interest from December 24, 1914 at the rate of 2 per cent. per month, was resumed.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Shenton, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston defended.

Mr. Gardiner said that the claim was for \$174 for principal and interest under a promissory note given by the defendant to the plaintiff on December 21, 1914. Of this sum \$150 was principal and the balance of \$24 was interest. The note was as follows:—

"I, the undersigned, promise to pay on demand to Mr. Surain Singh the sum of \$150 only, together with interest at the rate of interest of 2 per cent. per month for value received."

This was signed by the defendant. Plaintiff, in the box, said he was a night watchman at Messrs. Watson & Co.

His address, registered was 8, MacGregor St. where the note was signed and the money handed over. Nothing had been paid since the issue of the writ.

In answer to Mr. Shenton, plaintiff said he ceased to carry on business as a money lender on April 1, 1915 because he intended to go back to India. He had ceased to lend any more, but was collecting that which was owing. He had lent no money since April 1, last. He was certain that the note was signed and the money handed over at his registered address.

Mr. Shenton:—I put it to you that this money was lent to the defendant at the beginning of May this year?—

The money was handed to the defendant and the note signed by the defendant at the Indian sergeant's mess at the Central Police Station?—No.

I will give you the details of the transaction:—Indian Police Sergeant 46 handed the note to the defendant and then the Indian Police Sergeant handed the money to the defendant in exchange for the signed note?—No; it is a lie. I did it myself.

Mr. Shenton said he was going to prove that the whole transaction was carried out outside the registered address and that therefore the money was irrecoverable. Mr. Shenton:—Out of the \$100, \$10 was handed back to I.P.S. 46 as interest on account?—No; that is a lie.

In June \$5 was handed to I.P.S. 46 for interest?—No; no interest has been paid.

The first time you ever met the defendant in the transaction was in August and that you came up to the Central Police Station to see him?—No, it is untrue.

And the defendant told you that he would pay you nothing further unless you gave a receipt for what he had paid?—No; it is untrue.

Continuing witness said on August 20, the defendant came and saw him. He was very abusive and told him to withdraw the summons, as he the plaintiff had no proof, and the defendant had a lot of witnesses. The following day plaintiff reported the whole of the affair to the Captain Superintendent of Police.

Mr. Shenton:—I put it to you that the defendant has never been to No. 8, MacGregor Street, second floor?—Yes, he came to see me.

I put it to you that I.P.S. 46 and I.P.O. 324 are your ruin?—I transact the business myself. I know I cannot transact it through other people.

Those two men approach the European police for the purpose of arranging loans between yourself and the European police in the Colony?—No; I transact the business myself.

Have you ever transacted a loan either through I.P.S. 46 or I.P.O. 324; ever?—No.

Questioned with regard to other transactions, plaintiff said when he took out registration papers, he was warned that if he did business at other than the registered address, he would be fined \$1,000 and sentenced to three months imprisonment. He

denied conducting a lending transaction with P.O. Coots in Stanley Street for \$50. He also denied that, though the money was lent to P.O. Coots this year, he asked the latter to date the note for last December.

Mr. Shenton:—Is it not a fact that \$60 has been paid off P.O. Coots's loan by four monthly instalments of \$15, and that he has always paid I.P.S. 46 at the Police Station?—Then I.P.S. 46 was transacting the business and I had nothing to do with it. The money was lent by me and the note was in my possession; how could I.P.S. 46 receive the money?

His Lordship enquired whether the production of police witnesses was the result of traps to catch the plaintiff for prosecution.

Mr. Shenton replied in the negative, whereupon his Lordship remarked that if these various European police constables came to court and admitted they had borrowed money from this man and induced him to break the law it was a very serious matter.

Mr. Shenton replied that the transactions were quite bona fide as far as the constables were concerned.

His Lordship:—I am looking at the moral aspect of the affair.

Mr. Shenton:—I hope to prove to your Lordship that the morals of the question are entirely on our side.

Plaintiff denied that I.P.S. 46 also negotiated a loan with P.O. Alchurh in Tak Cheong's shop, Queen Victoria Street.

Mr. Shenton:—That transaction was carried out in Tak Cheong's shop?—Are you dreaming?

In this case plaintiff admitted that the promissory note was for \$40, but denied that only \$20 was handed over. "I think you are talking in dreams, I don't know anything about all these affairs." It was untrue to say that P.O. Alchurh had never been to No. 8, MacGregor street. It was surprising to him that Europeans could tell so many lies.

With regard to P.O. Thora, it was not true that I.P.S. 46 raised a loan of \$100 for him from the plaintiff, in whose name a promissory note for \$132 or \$133 had been made out.

At this point his Lordship remarked that he was bound to point out that all the questions Mr. Shenton was putting as to what passed between these Indian constables and the various witnesses on the question of the alleged agency, was not evidence at all to establish agency. He suggested that Mr. Shenton should call the men who were alleged to have acted as agents.

Kishen Singh, also a watchman to Messrs. A. S. Watson and Co., deposed that he had seen the defendant at No. 8, MacGregor Street on March 15 or 16.

In answer to Mr. Shenton, witness remembered the date, because Surain Singh had told him.

Mr. H. A. Nisbet, Registrar of the Supreme Court, produced the register of money-lenders. The plaintiff was registered in September 1912. Witness was registrar of money lenders under the ordinance, and this defence was raised at witness's request.

He originally instructed Mr. Shenton to take up the case on this particular legal defence. Witness understood that the defendant desired to settle the case.

In answer to Mr. Gardiner, witness said he had endeavoured to raise the point before, because the money-lenders were continually changing their addresses.

The defendant in the witness box, said he had been in the police force for one year and nine months. He had on several times been approached by moneylenders to borrow money. In May of this year he wanted money to send to his people at home and asked P.O. 50 to arrange a loan for him.

In consequence of information from P.O. 55, he went to see I.P.S. 46 at the Indian Sergeant's Quarters. The Indian sergeant handed over \$100, in exchange for a bill signed for \$150. The note was dated December, 1914, but being in a hurry, defendant did not notice it. Out of the \$100 defendant handed back \$10 for interest. In June defendant handed P.O. 50 \$5, but this was subsequently returned. Three weeks ago witness met the plaintiff for the first time, in company with I.P.S. 46. Plaintiff demanded

HARBOUR OFFENCES.

Before Commander C. W. Book with B.N., at the Marine Court this morning, P.O. Charles Aitken charged Ng Tai, boatmaster, with unlawfully moving about the harbour during prohibited hours on the 3rd inst. Defendant was fined \$25. Leung Yau-shui, boatmaster who was charged with unlawfully mooring her boat in such a manner as to cause obstruction to the Southern Fairway in the harbour on the 5th inst. was fined \$5.

P.O. Hourihan charged two boatpeople with unlawfully moving about the harbour during prohibited hours on the 3rd inst. The first defendant was fined \$10 and the other \$5. Another boatman charged with the same offence by P.O. Brotherton was fined \$5 while three more, who were similarly charged by P.O. George Dyke, were fined \$10 each.

payment of the money, and defendant said he would pay no more money until he received a receipt for the money already paid. Plaintiff refused to give a receipt, and threatened the present action. The whole of the transaction took place at the Central Police Station; he had never been to the plaintiff's registered address.

In answer to Mr. Gardiner defendant said he had never borrowed money before in his life. He did not say to Mr. Gardiner that he would do all he could to avoid paying the money. He did say he would not pay the sum mentioned in the writ because it contained five months' interest too much. He did not say he would not pay the money because the promissory note was dated in December when he was in hospital.

In answer to his Lordship defendant said he originally believed that the loan was between I.P.S. 46 and himself. It was not until three days after he borrowed the money that he knew of a third person in the matter.

P.O. 38, Robert Henry Coots said in March last he needed money for his mother. He was on duty between Queen's Road and Wyndham Street, when I.P.S. 46 came up and spoke to him, asking if he wanted any money. Witness replied affirmatively, saying he wanted \$50. The Indian sergeant asked him to wait a little and later, returning, took witness to Messrs. Watson's store, in Stanley Street, when he saw the plaintiff.

Plaintiff asked witness how much he wanted, and witness told him. The former handed witness a blank promissory note which he, at the plaintiff's request, made out for \$100. This was done in the public street outside the store, he filled up the note and in exchange for that plaintiff handed over \$50 in notes, of which witness had to return \$5 on account of interest. The promissory note, at plaintiff's expressed desire, was dated back to December. Witness said:—

"Why?"—Plaintiff replied:—"That no b'long you"—meaning it was his concern what the date was.

His Lordship:—You gave a \$100 note for \$50?—Yes.

And you think that a wise thing to do?

Witness made no reply. Continuing witness said I.P.S. 46 received payments from the witness for the plaintiff.

Mr. Gardiner:—Do you mean to say that Indians come up and ask you if you want to borrow money?—Yes they do.

The Police Force must be a happy hunting ground for them?—Yes; I should say so.

P.O. 52, A. W. Alchurh also was in need of money in March last. While on duty outside the City Hall, I.P.S. 324 asked him if he was in need of money. Witness said "Yes, I could do with a little money." The transaction was subsequently carried out between witness and I.P.S. 46 at the Tak Cheong compradore's shop in Queen Victoria Street. That note and a subsequent one were both negotiated between witness and I.P.S. 46 at the Tak Cheong shop, though the promissory note bore the plaintiff's name. He had since been approached by the plaintiff for the payment of interest and repayment of the principal.

His Lordship intimated he was satisfied as to the question of agency, it was a question now whether Mr. Shenton's argument was good.

(Continued on Second Page.)

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

FISH

WE HAVE RECEIVED A NEW SHIPMENT
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MARRIAGE OF BRITISH SUBJECTS.

New Singapore Ordinance.

The Attorney-General, moved the 6th reading of the Marriage of British Subjects (Facilities) Ordinance, 1915, at a meeting of the Singapore Legislative Council on August 27. The object of the Bill is to enable the Imperial Act (5 and 6 of the King, chapter 40) to be applied to this Colony. The Imperial Act makes provision for facilities for marriage between British subjects resident in the United Kingdom and British subjects resident in other parts of his Majesty's Dominions, but that Act cannot be applied to this Colony, or to any Colony, until such Colony, by legislation, provides for two things:—First of all, it must provide that any certificate for marriage issued in the United Kingdom in respect of a marriage to be solemnized in the Colony proceeding from a British subject proceeding from the United Kingdom and a British subject resident in the Colony shall have the same effect as a certificate of marriage issued by the Marriage Registrar in this Colony. Secondly, it must also provide that the publication of banns and notices of marriages can be given in the Colony in respect of marriages to be celebrated in England between British subjects going from the Colony and British subjects resident in the United Kingdom. If those two things are provided for by local legislation, then the Imperial Act will be applied to the Colony by the issue of an Order in Council under that Act. Those two things have been provided for in the Bill. That being so, as soon as the Bill becomes law there will be no impediment to an Order in Council being issued and the Imperial Act applied.

Sir Evelyn Ellis: May I ask where the marriage takes place? The Attorney-General: It all depends where it is wanted. A marriage can take place in England between a British subject going from here, the second party to the contract being in England. Sir Evelyn Ellis: It shortens the period of waiting.

The Attorney-General: Yes. The Bill was read a first time, and notice of the second reading was given.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRENCH CONVENT SCHOOL, NOTICE
The French Convent school at Causeway Bay, not being completed the Classes will be open at the present building at Wanchai, on Monday next September 13 at 9 a.m. Further notice will be given when the school is opened in Causeway Bay.

WANTED.
Nurse or good travelling Amah for children in return for first-class passage to England. Apply "C" c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

BARBER LINE OF STEAMERS.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship
"MUNCASTER CASTLE,"
From NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 27th inst., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 13th inst. at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

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Hongkong 6th September.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "MONTEAGLE."

The above-mentioned steamer having arrived from Vancouver, Victoria and Japan Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that their goods, with the exception of Parcels, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf, and Godown Co.'s Kowloon Godowns where delivery can be obtained.

Goods on hand after the 13th Sept. 1915, will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

All damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns and this Office notified, when arrangements will be made for examination.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

D. W. CRADDOCK,
General Traffic Agent,
Hongkong, 5th September, 1915.

THE HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE will hold their

FIRST PROMENADE CONCERT in the PUBLIC GARDENS

on SATURDAY, September 18th at 9 p.m.

Selections will be given by The Band of the 74th Punjab (By Courtesy of the Colonel Commanding and Officers of the Regiment) and by the recently formed

The Police Reserve Band under Bandmaster da Costa

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Admission 10 cents. Members of the Naval, Military and Police Forces in uniform will not be charged.

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6820	"A LITTLE BIT OF CUCUMBER"	Kings Military Band
6813	"MY OLD IRON CROSS"	Kings Military Band
	"HERE WE ARE AGAIN"	Kings Military Band
	"NOW, ARE WE ALL HERE"	Kings Military Band
	"HERE WE ARE AGAIN"	Kings Military Band
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VICTORIA, B.O. and SEATTLE via Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama	Saki Maru Capt. Noma Stamba Maru Capt. Nagasuyo	T. 12,500 TUES, 7th Sept. at 4 p.m. T. 12,500 TUES, 21st Sept. at 4 p.m.
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	T. 13,500 TUES, 14th Sept. at 4 p.m. T. 9,000 FRI, 15th Oct. at 4 p.m.
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CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang, and Rangoon	Sanuki Maru Capt. Tsuda	T. 12,500 MONDAY, 6th Sept.
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BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo	Rangoon Maru Capt. H. Nomura	T. 8,000 TUESDAY, 7th Sept.
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SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe	Jinsen Maru Capt. Ohta Ceylon Maru Capt. Fujita	T. 8,000 WEDNESDAY, 15th Sept. at 10 a.m. T. 10,000 SUNDAY, 12th Sept.
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SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda Kitano Maru Capt. Cope	T. 9,600 SUN, 12th Sept. at 10 a.m. T. 16,000 THURS, 9th Sept. at 10 a.m.
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SHANGHAI		9th Sept. at 4 p.m.
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Tjilarem	JAVA	9th Sept.	SHAI	15th Sept.
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First Class to New York	£60. " " £96.10.
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Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, BALINA CRUZ PANAMA, OALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO. THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Anyo Maru 18,500 - 18 knots Friday, 10th Sept. at noon.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

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Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
St. Albans	21st Sept.	17th Sept. 11 a.m.
Empire	8th Oct.	13th Oct. "
Eastern	29th Oct.	2nd Nov. "
Aldham	29th Oct.	22nd Nov. "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

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Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Halyang	A. E. Hodgins	TUES, 7th Sept. at 3.00 p.m.
Hailan	J. W. Evans	FRI, 10th Sept. at 3.00 p.m.

FOR SWATOW

Halmu	A. E. Stewart	WED, 8th Sept. at 2.00 p.m.
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Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas LaPrak & Co.,

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

Notice to Mariners.
Notice is hereby given that a new channel has formed to the westward of the Niatun Rocks in the approach to Pagoda Anchorage, Min River, and that a black Nun Buoy has been established to mark the western extremity of these rocks. The Buoy marking the channel to the eastward of the Niatun Rocks are retained in their position.
By Order of the Inspector General of Customs.

Cargo Boat Hits Iceberg.
Montreal, July 17.—With bows crushed in, stern lying low, and equat in the water, and damaged stem riding high, the steamship Agenor came into port to-day. Sunday morning she struck an iceberg in the Straits of Belle Isle. Ninety bergs were sighted in the narrow passage, but the one that the vessel struck, although one hundred feet high, was not seen through the fog until it loomed up thirty feet dead ahead. When it was seen that the vessel was making water fast, the sea was let into the stern tanks to raise the bow.

Expect Record Whale Season.

According to Captain Hawes of the whaling tender Gray, which has recently returned from a trip round Vancouver island, whale off the coast are very plentiful. The Gray visited Kyquoot and Sechart stations. Before leaving the former station they witnessed the arrival of the whalers from their maiden cruises with six whales, one of which was a fair sized sperm. Many mammals were sighted off the coast by the various skippers, one vessel counted seventeen in one day. The weather off the west coast of Vancouver island is fair. While the wind blows hard at times the sea is not severe enough to interfere with the operations of the whalers. As soon as the weather becomes calm the little whalers expect to pile up the catch of the season. It is confidently expected that this will be the most prosperous season ever experienced.—Vancouver World.

In Open Boats Four Days and

Nights: Fight Sharks.

New Bedford, Mass., July 18.—Memories of more than half a century ago, when New Bedford whale ships sailed the seven seas, were revived yesterday with the arrival at this port of two open boats, containing twelve men of the crew of the whaling vessel Job R. Manta, who had become separated from their ship in a fog off Cape Henry, last Monday morning. Their story was one of hardship, peril and excitement. Without food or water for four days, they spent two days in fighting large schools of sharks, and were finally forced to violate the tradition of their calling never to lose a captured whale. The whale the men captured off the Virginia coast Monday morning was cut loose and given over to the sharks, great schools of which had been attracted by the carcass.

Eastbound Traffic Increased.

Chicago, July 19.—An increase of 5 per cent. in shipments of freight from Chicago east-bound last week was due mainly to the growth of miscellaneous tonnage, which more than offset losses in other classes. It was the best showing in this line of late, and reflected a better business in leading lines. West-bound traffic was also good, as there is more steel and general freight being moved, and raw materials are also cutting a more important figure. Shipments to the South and Southeast were larger, and ahead of last year's. Light stocks of all grains were against a heavy tonnage in that line, but shipments to the East increased 141,000 bushels last week, but were the lightest at this time in over four years, and 1,142,000 bushels below those of 1914. Flour shipments increased 7,000 barrels for the week, and last 15,000 barrels from last year. Provision tonnage was the largest in years at this season, gaining 1,614 tons for the week, and 9,011 barrels over last year's.

Oyster, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Finch, Haddock, Kippers, etc.
ALEXANDRA CAFE

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).)

For	Steamship	On
SINGAPORE	Suisang	Tues., 7th Sept. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Kwongsang	Wed., 8th Sept. at noon
Kobe & Moji	Yalshing	Sat., 11th Sept. at d'light
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 11th Sept. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Sun., 12th Sept. at d'light
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Tues., 14th Sept. at d'light
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Thur., 16th Sept. at noon
MANILA	Yunsang	Sat., 18th Sept. at 3 p.m.
Kobe & Moji	Kumsang	Sun., 19th Sept. at d'light

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yalshing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
 * Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
 † Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dally, Weihaiwei.
 ‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.
 For Freight or Passage,

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.



R.M.S.P. MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Subject to change without Notice.

HOMEWARD.

For	Steamer	Date of Departure.
LONDON	Merionethshire	Beginning of Oct.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.
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Agents.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. Co.
FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

For freight and further particulars, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK
VIA SUEZ.

THE Steamship

For Freight etc. apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.
General Agents.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1915.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Vancouver via S'hai & Japan etc.	Monteagle	C. P. R.	8, Sept.
M'les, L'don via S'pore etc.	Atsuta M.	N. Y. K.	9, Sept.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Sardinia	P. & O.	10, Sept.
London	Bloemstein	P. & O.	17, Sept.
L'don, B'bay via Usual P. of Call	Nankin	P. & O.	24, Sept.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San Foo via S'hai & Japan & Co.	Manchuria	P. M. Co.	7, Sept.
Victoria, B.C., & Seattle etc.	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	7, Sept.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile	Anyo M.	T. K. K.	10, Sept.
Ports via Japan	M. Castle	D. & Co.	14, Sept.
New York via Panama Canal	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	14, Sept.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan etc.	Unkai M.	J. M. Co.	20, Sept.
Vancouver and Seattle	Nippon M.	P. M. Co.	28, Sept.
San Francisco via M'ia & Japan & Co.	Mongolia	J. M. Co.	30, Sept.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan & Co.	Indrakuala	J. M. Co.	13, Oct.
Boston & N. Y. via Suez Canal	Persia	P. M. Co.	19, Oct.
San Foo via Manila & Japan & Co.		P. M. Co.	4, Jan.
San Foo via S'hai & Japan & Co.			

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	14, Sept.
Australian Ports via Manila	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	17, Sept.
Australian Ports via Manila	Taiyuan	B. & S.	24, Sept.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Java	Tijmanoe	J.O.J. L.	6, Sept.
Bombay via S'pore & Colombo	R'goon M.	N. Y. K.	6, Sept.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Paul Leat	M. M.	6, Sept.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haimun	D. L. Co.	7, Sept.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Paul Leat	M. M.	9, Sept.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Kitao M.	N. Y. K.	9, Sept.
Shanghai	Nankin	P. & O.	10, Sept.
Kobe and Moji	Yalshing	J. M. Co.	10, Sept.
Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Bauri M.	N. Y. K.	11, Sept.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	12, Sept.
Shanghai	Wosang	J. M. Co.	14, Sept.
Anping & Takao via Swatow	Soshu Maru	O. S. K.	18, Sept.
and Amoy	Tiipanae	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tiitaroom	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tiibodas	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.

TO SAIL

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA
SUEZ CANAL.

The s.s. "INDRAKUALA"

will be despatched for the above ports about the beginning of October.

For freight, passage and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1915.

TO SAIL.

C. P. RY. Co.
THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

will despatch

The Steamship

MONTEAGLE

from HONGKONG on the following dates

Friday 10th September.

Saturday 6th November.

FOR VANCOUVER via THE USUAL PORTS OF CALL.

For Freight or Passage apply

D. W. CRADDOCK,
General Traffic Agent.

TO SAIL.

FOR VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE.

The Steamship

"UNKAI MARU"

will be despatched on or about the 20th September.

For freight please apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON

& Co., Ltd.

Agents.

Hongkong, 1st Sept., 1915.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P.M. s.s. MONGOLIA sails from Hongkong on Thursday, September 30, at 1 p.m.
 The P. M. s.s. PERSIA arrived at San Francisco on the 29th October.
 The P. M. s.s. MANCHURIA will be despatched from this port on Tuesday, the 7th September at 1 p.m. for San Francisco, via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimonoseki, Yokohama and Honolulu.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The L.C.B.N. s.s. YATSHING from Calcutta is due at Hongkong on the 7th September.
 The L.C.B.N. s.s. FOOKSANG from Calcutta is due at Hongkong on the 11th September.
 The s.s. CARNARVONSHIRE from London is due at Hongkong on the 29th September, leaves for Shanghai and Japan on the 1st October.
 The I. L. s.s. SAINT EGBERT from New York for Hongkong is due at Hongkong on the 20th September.
 The Frank Waterhouse & Co. s.s. UNKAI MARU from Moji for Manila is due at Hongkong on the 20th September, leaves for Vancouver and Seattle on the 23rd September.
 The Ben Line s.s. BENLIEDI from Leith, Midland & London left Singapore for this port on the 2nd instant and may be expected to arrive here on or about 9th instant.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Teau, Br. s.s. 1,353, Trowbridge, 27th Aug. — Manila, 24th Aug. Gen. — B. & S.
 Suisang, Br. s.s. 1,775, H. Simpson, 27th Aug. — Hongkong, 24th Aug. Coal — J. M. & Co.
 Kumakata Maru, Jap. s.s. 774, M. Tado-koro, 28th Aug. — Bangkok, 20th Aug. Rice — Chinese.
 Aki Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,003, T. Moma, 30th Aug. — Shanghai, 27th Aug. Gen. — N.Y.K.
 Anyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 5,728, H. S. Smith, 30th Aug. — Moji, 23rd Aug. Coal — Chinese.
 Yuensang, Br. s.s. 1,128, W. M. Memy, 31st Aug. — Manila, 28th Aug. Gen. — J. M. & Co.
 Fooles, Chl. s.s. 8,597, E. Migoop, 31st Aug. — Bangkok, Rice — Chinese.
 Salamba, Br. s.s. 2,987, Gardiner, 31st Aug. — Mauritius, 14th Aug. General — B. L.
 Trigonia, Dut. s.s. 1,656, F. Vilgeboom, 31st Aug. — Shanghai, 27th Aug. — B. L. — A. P. & Co.
 Vanspilleerzen, Dut. s.s. 5,000, R. di Weerd, 1st Sept. — Balawan Del, 23rd ult. Gen. — J.O.J. L.
 Priam, Br. s.s. 2,905, W. Black, 1st Sept. — Manila, 31st Aug. Gen. — B. & S.
 Suyehiro Maru, Jap. s.s. 912, R. Aoi, 2nd Sept. — Yama, 27th Aug. Coal — N. & Co.
 Shimon, Br. s.s. 1,104, C. Sangster, 2nd Sept. — Saigon, 28th Aug. Rice — Chinese.
 Tritbjof, Norw. s.s. 871, Y. Christensen, 2nd Sept. — Bangkok, 26th Aug. Chinese.
 Manchuria, Am. s.s. 2,750, A. Dixon, 3rd Sept. — Manila, 31st Aug. Gen. — P. M. & N. Co.
 Yunnae, Br. s.s. 1,205, Robertson, 2nd inst. — Swatow, 1st inst. Ballast — B. & S.
 Tungshan, Br. s.s. 2,267, G. W. Muir, 3rd inst. — Chingwan, 4th inst. Ballast — D. & Co.
 Kwonggang, Br. s.s. 1,423, W. F. Bichard, 4th Sept. — Swatow, 3rd Sept. Gen. — J. M. & Co.
 Kalfong, Br. s.s. 987, J. B. Evans, 3rd Sept. — Haiphong, 30th ult. Gen. — B. & S.
 Daitoku Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,635, Nakagawa, 4th inst. — Java, 19th ult. Bug — Order.
 Unkai Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,938, G. Kamasaki, 3rd inst. — Wakamatsu, 27th ult. Coal — M.B.K.
 Hue, Fr. s.s. 739, A. Cornelissen, 3rd inst. — Haiphong, 2nd inst. Gen. — A. R. Marty.
 Fukui Maru, Jap. s.s. H. Chisaki, 4th inst. — Moji, 29th ult. Coal — M. B. K.
 Chingchow, Br. s.s. 1,185, Jas Doyle, 3rd inst. — Port Paravel, 31st ult. Lime Stone — B. T. and Co.

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REDUCED FIRST CLASS FARES.

GREAT NORTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

s.s. "MINNESOTA." (CAPT. T. W. GARLICK.)

Capacity 23,000 Tons. 27,500 Tons Gross Register. Length 680 Feet. Beam 73 Feet.

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Hongkong, Manila & Shanghai to Seattle or San Francisco	23d
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	54
Nagasaki to Seattle or San Francisco	54
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	49.10
Kobe and Yokohama to Seattle or San Francisco	51
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	45.10
Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of call to London	65
London and Return (Six Months)	100
Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of call to London and Return (24 Months)	114

Reduced rates to all Points in the United States, Canada, and Europe.
 Luxurious Passenger Accommodation—Suites and State-rooms (all outside rooms), Music room, Library, Smoking room, Nursery, Laundry, Telephone, etc.
 DIRECT connection at Seattle with Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways for all points in the United States, Canada and Europe.

Cabin passengers may travel by rail if desired between ports of Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki, without extra charge.
 Special rates to Missionaries and their families.
 For full information regarding freight and passage apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.
Prince's Building.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For	Steamer	Sails.
LONDON & LEITH	Bloemfontein	17th September.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd Sept. 1915.

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING FOR VANCOUVER AND PUGET SOUND PORTS OVERLAND FREIGHT VIA GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.



The s.s. "ROBERT DOLLAR"

Captain R. L. Morton.

On the berth on or about 24th Sept.

For Freight Rates and space apply to

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3, Queen's Building.

V. M. SMITH, Manager.

Phone 792

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Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF DOCK	BREADTH OF DOCK	DEPTH OVER ALL AT LOW WATER	AREA OF DOCK
KOWLOON				
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1000
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1000
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1000
No. 4 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1000
No. 5 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1000
No. 6 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1000
No. 7 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1000
No. 8 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1000
No. 9 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1000
No. 10 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1000
Whampoa Dock	100	10	10	1000
Whampoa Dock	100	10	10	1000

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

M. DYER B.S.C. M.I.N. Kowloon, Deer Hongkong.

TOWN OFFICE.
QUEEN'S BUILDING.
Telephone No. 28, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1915.

THE AQUATIC FETE.

Successful V. R. C. Function.

Although there were counter attractions on Saturday evening, and many people had forgotten that the notice postponing, indefinitely, the aquatic fete at the Victoria Recreation Club had been followed by another, fixing the event for Saturday evening last, there was a good attendance. The star event on a good card was the team race resulting from a challenge thrown out by No. 1 Section Artillery Battery to the rest of the Colony, until the last brace entered the bath it looked as though either side could win, but those who know the comparative merits of the swimmers felt that Witcheil would have no difficulty, provided the preceding man, did not leave too much of a handicap to be wiped off. What was anticipated proved correct. Witcheil plunging through the water in fine style and knocking seconds off the aggregate causing his team to win.

The polo match, after being the cause of an unfortunate and an annoying delay, proved a one-sided affair, the "Whites" beat the "Blues" by eight goals to nil. The first half saw the "Whites" with but one goal up, and the second half saw the goal teetered and penetrated six times. When called upon to render an account of himself Drude showed up particularly well and his custody of the goal was one of the features of an otherwise very mediocre game.

The teams were:—Blues—Witcheil, J. Johnston, Rodrigues, G. de Roza, Rasmussen, Ribeiro, and, F. L. de Roza. Whites—Barros, Cruz, A. A. Claxton, A. Johnston, Lee, Drude, and O. Railton.

The results were:—
Two Lengths Handicap.—Heat 1.—J. M. A. Remedios (rec 12 sec), time 37 sec; heat 2.—F. M. Cruz (rec 2 sec), time 30 2/5 sec; heat 3.—M. A. R. Souza (rec 4 sec), time 48 sec; heat 4.—F. X. M. de Silva (rec 13 sec), time 43 sec. Final.—Remedios, 2, F. Silva, time 36 1/5 sec. Remedios won by about three feet.

Running Header from spring board (sealed handicap).—1. J. F. Gross; 2. F. L. de Roza.

Clothes Race.—1. R. O. Witcheil; 2. J. Rodrigues.

Ladies' Nomination (Musical Boats).—1. A. J. V. Ribeiro; 2. O. Railton, 3. A. V. Barros.

Team Race (No. 1, sec Artillery Battery V. Rest of Colony). Won by the Rest. Teams.—The Rest.—R. O. Witcheil, R. Lee, A. V. Barros, F. M. Cruz, L. C. H. Souza, and F. L. Rosa. No. 1 Sec.—J. O. Finch, M. L. Railton, A. Johnston, J. Johnston, Carroll, and O. Railton.

Team Race (Two Lengths) Won by a Railton, L. M. Franco, A. V. Barros, M. A. R. Souza, and W. Drude.

The Officials were:—Starters and time-keepers, Messrs. A. E. Alves, R. Witcheil, A. A. Alves, and J. A. Lyon; umpire, Mr. W. Logan, judges, Messrs. A. A. Alves, F. Lamert, R. O. Witcheil, F. M. Ellis, and A. F. S. Alves.

During the evening the Philharmonic Band rendered selections.

TYPHOON WARNING.

We are indebted to the American Consul General for the following:—The telegram quoted below was received from the Manila Observatory 9.40 p.m. September 5, 1915. Cyclone or typhoon E. of Balintacan Channel inclining westward. Cyclone or typhoon E. of Naha moving W. N. W. The telegram quoted below was received from the Manila Observatory at 1.30 p.m. September 6, 1915. Cyclone or typhoon S. E. of Formosa moving W. or W. N. W. Cyclone or typhoon over or past Naha moving W. N. W.

THE ROAD TO VICTORY.

(Continued from Saturday.)

This programme has already been agreed upon, and steps have been taken to put it into practical operation. We have ordered the necessary machinery. We are taking steps to erect the necessary buildings, and I hope that the equipment will be ready in the course of the next few weeks, certainly in the next few months, which will enable us to equip our armies in such a way that even the best armies in Europe will not be able to claim superiority in the slightest respect as far as war material and equipment are concerned.

Inventions.

With regard to explosives, steps are being taken to see that the supply of explosives keeps pace with the enormously increased demands which have been made, and will still be made in the future. I simply want to assure the House and the country that this essential side is not being overlooked. I should like to say one word about what we are doing about inventions. It is essential to the successful conduct of the war that the fullest use should be made of the best brains of inventors and scientists. Perhaps hitherto there has been a want of consideration amongst the various arrangements dealing with the testing of projects of inventors. So far as naval inventions are concerned, the First Lord of the Admiralty has already set up a Naval Inventions Board under the distinguished presidency of Lord Fisher, to deal with inventions relating to the maritime warfare. I have just concluded arrangements to constitute an inventions branch of the Ministry of Munition, and I hope it will do for inventions for land warfare what Lord Fisher's board will do for sea warfare. The War Office are handing over the whole question of inventions to the Ministry of Munitions and careful arrangements are being made to secure that the new branch shall keep in close touch with Lord Fisher's board to avoid duplication and overlapping, and also with the War Office experts and Army authorities, who must have the ultimate voice in deciding whether any particular invention is of service in actual warfare. I have appointed a distinguished engineer, who has already given valuable assistance on a voluntary basis to my department to take charge of the new branch, and he will not only have an expert staff, but also a panel of scientific consultants on technical and scientific points.

It ought to be clearly understood that only a very small minority of inventors' projects are of practical value—(laughter)—especially under the stringent conditions of modern warfare. Many projects fail from technical defects, and many others from the fact that though technically perfect they are unsuited to the practical conditions of warfare. The new branch will have justified its existence if one project in a hundred, or even one in a thousand, turns out to be of practical utility in the present emergency. We have got a good many which we are already experimenting upon, I think very hopefully.

Control of Drink.

With regard to the control of drink in munition and other areas, I believe that the new Board are doing excellent work in that matter. They have worked very hard; they have visited all these areas and have proceeded on the principle of carrying with them as far as possible the consent of all sections of the community—(hear, hear). Up to the present they have succeeded in securing something like unanimous cooperation in these various areas. Their schemes have not been merely of a restrictive character;

ANTICIPATORY LIES.

German Proclamation Printed Three Days Before War.

Paris, July 24.—The *Matin* publishes the text of posters which were distributed throughout Luxembourg by the Germans on August 2 last year after the meeting between the Luxembourg Minister, Herr Eyschen, and a staff officer of the 8th German Army Corps.

The posters explained that the presence of French troops in the Grand Duchy justified the incursion of German troops.

Herr Eyschen protested that the people of Luxembourg would not give a very favourable reception to so flagrant a falsehood, and the posters were accordingly not displayed publicly, but merely distributed among the people.

The posters show that the proclamation was actually printed at Coblenz on July 31, or three days before the declaration of war, and it will be remembered that Herr Eyschen formally declared in the Chamber that no French soldiers had ever entered the Grand Duchy.

they have taken steps to supply the men in the yards with reasonable refreshments—(hear, hear)—and I am looking forward to the success of the experiment which they are making. I am perfectly certain it will conduce very largely to an increase in the output.

Medical Supervision.

I am also taking steps to organise some sort of medical supervision over the men in the yards, so that those who are failing to discharge their duty for physical reasons shall have prompt attention, and so that also advice can be given as to the best method of sustaining the strength of the men. Up to the present we have not done nearly so much work of that kind as the Germans and the French have done, and I am sure that much may be done in increasing the yield if a more sustained and scientific effort is made to the physical strength of the men, and to see that the conditions which interfere with that strength are improved.

The Note of Confidence.

It would be very undesirable to give details as to the steps we are taking, where we are placing our factories, what orders we are giving, and how the shells are coming in. All I can say is that there is an improvement from week to week in the output, and I feel confident that when we have completed the developments we are now engaged upon we shall in the course of a few weeks be able to supply a quantity of shells which will not merely enable us to support our men, but will enable them to leave their way through to victory—(cheers).

All the men engaged in this task are working very hard, and I can assure all those whom it may concern that they have neither the time nor inclination to engage in the "sorry and squalid intrigue" which seems to fill the minds of evil-disposed persons—(cheers).

They are engaged upon their work, and all we ask is that both plotters and plot mongers, and I am not sure which is the more mischievous in a time of emergency, shall just keep their hands and their tongues off the Ministry of Munitions—(loud cheers).

We are only occupied with one task. We have concentrated upon it the whole of our minds, the whole of our strength, and many of them are up to the point of breaking down under the strain—(cheers). I have had to warn several of them off the premises, because I saw that unless I did so those men would not be able to return to work for weeks and months. I could see the strain on their faces, and I do beg and appeal that we shall be allowed to go on with our work without interference of any kind—(loud cheers).

THE CITY OF WHITE NIGHT.

How Petrograd Behaves in War Time.

From John Foster Fraser, special correspondent to the *Sunday Chronicle* in Russia.

The price of food is going up in Russia. In the capital there are signs of a scarcity of beef. Not because there is less meat than in normal times, but because it is wanted to feed the millions of soldiers, most of them peasants, who rarely have beef in times of peace.

Now and then squads of lame soldiers, the paleness of emaciation showing through the bronze of hard campaigning, hobble along under the care of nurses—and the Russian nurse, with her white, war-like head-dress, is just as cleanly attractive as Sister Dora in Hyde Park. At home I noticed that most of the injured brave lads one met in the street were wounded in the left arm. In Petrograd most of the soldier cripples have been shot in the right leg.

Yesterday I met three soldiers, each minus his right leg, swinging along on crutches and rather amused at their own appearance. They were profusely glad when accepting a handful of cigarettes, for Ivan is as fond of his smoke as Tommy. "Well you're fighting is over," I remarked to one. "Yes," was the reply gratefully, "and now I'll be able to go back to my farm. I've been wondering how my farm has been getting on whilst I have been down in Galicia."

Party Spirit Dead—for the Time.

Life goes on as much as usual in Petrograd that at times one thinks the people are indifferent. Anyway, there is not that intensity of feeling which exists in England, though we don't wear our hearts upon our sleeves. The British nation knows it is fighting the German nation. Russians are patriotic, but they mostly feel that it is the Government and the Army rather than the nation which is fighting Germany.

All the old hot talk about revolution is damped down for the present. The Emperor, as keenly concerned about the welfare of his troops as is his cousin, King George, goes about the country visiting his troops with an openness which would have been impossible before the war. At the theatre, the other night the national anthems of the Allies were played; though "Rule Britannia" was substituted for "God Save the King" because the air which accompanied it is also the German national anthem, and that would never have done. What impressed me the most was the playing of the "Marseillaise," which was under prohibition the last time I was in Russia, not because of any illfeeling toward the French, but due to the fact that the revolutionists had adopted it as their own.

Russian party politics, anteceding versus democracy, are as radical as they are by no means dead. As there is more freedom in debating affairs than ever I know before. The Russians expect great things as an outcome of the war, not in the way of territory, but in national development.

There is a movement that the country should manufacture more and not be so dependent on other countries. Unintended admiration, however, of everything English is the rule. There is a rage to learn English. Anybody who knows a sentence of English plumes himself—or herself. Frankish young Englishmen are up to their tricks. Also why when I was introduced to a Russian young lady the other day, and she intended to greet me in her own sentence of English, instead of "How d'ye do?" she slowly lipiped "Kosame cheek?" The Simple Life Very Expensive. What wonderful things these Russians are! I was laughing

with the Princess Koudacheff the other day, and she was good enough to invite a number of well-known people to meet me, including her uncle, General Mosoloff, the chamberlain to the Emperor. Everybody spoke excellent English. English is the language of the Russian Court though the young princess have a delightful touch of the Irish brogue as a remembrance of their Irish nurse. Only once did I stumble on a word which had to be explained; teetotal. It is a funny sounding word in the ears of a Russian who does not know its meaning. That Russia should be teetotal is a merry joke.

Russia is teetotal all right. The ordinary man can wander Russia over and never see any spirits nor wine nor beer. A prohibition State in America—some of us know the use of the teapot over there—is a reeking pub compared with Russia. If you want to guzzle you can have a tumbler of mineral water, and at my hotel the price is 1s. 6d. Deciding this was too expensive for a mere vagabond writer, I took to kvass, which is the liquid left soaked black bread—ugh, the most depressing beverage even invented. That cost 1s. 6d. a tumbler. Bent on economy, I decided on a bottle of boiled and filtered water, and then to reward my virtue I stood myself a decent cigar. But they still charged 1s. 6d. for the water, and the cigar cost 1s. Leading the simple non-alcoholic life in Russia during war time is an expensive luxury.

Of course abstinence is making the Russians feel very good—they are as pleased with their own goodness as a professional advertiser teetotaler at home. And they know that when the Germans are beaten—though I maintain that soggy kvass is not a drink to inspire valour—there is going to be a regeneration of Russia, though others are not quite so sure of a complete new life.

Hopes for the Future.

Britain provides them with a model in institutions. They would have their country run politically after the manner of Britain. That is why the ardent reformers now hold their peace. If Russia is regenerated after the war, good. But if the old Russia remains—well, who can prophesy what time will bring forth? The six million Jews in Russia hope for much, and in the past the Jew in Russia has had somewhat of a hustled time.

Here is a story I heard a few evenings ago. The Tsar, King George, and the French President met to discuss what should be done with Emperor William after the war. "The best thing would be to put him alone on St. Helena," said King George. "No," suggested President Poincare, "let us put him into the Foreign Legion and make him serve in the Sahara." "The best place," said the Tsar, "would be to give him a Jew's passport and turn him loose in Russia for a year." An you have got to understand the position of the Jew in Russia to understand the grim humour of the last scheme.

This is a great land for military and other decorations. It is an exception to meet any soldier or sailor who is not wearing a red Maltese cross at his throat or has not one, two, three, or nine and ten medals and medallions across his chest. There is a heavy-coated and heavy-shouldered policeman at the end of this street who has more medals weighing him down than I have ever seen upon the full dress uniform of a field marshal. An English officer has little bits of ribbon on his tunic and miniature replicas for half-dress occasions. But the Russian officer is in full regalia all the time. The only Russian who wears a sword is the Emperor. Amid the sun-glitter of innumerable radiance there is distinction in an undecorated tunic.

The street urchins brawl their journalist wares at the corners; nurses conduct their sorry processions of wounded men; but otherwise there is small surface indication in Petrograd that Russia is at war.

There is no darkening of the streets: it would be a difficult business unless a giant tarpaulin was spread over the city. For this is the time of the white night, as the Russians call it. There is no darkness. At eleven o'clock the Nevski is thronged with people taking a promenade, and the light is that of eight o'clock in English high summer. There is a softening to deepest blue past midnight, and you listen to the last numbers of a garden concert with the rising sun in your eyes.

Dealing With the Droschki Driver.

So far there is only one class of the Russian community whose necks I daily desire to assist in breaking. These are the droschki drivers, who have carriages like Bath chairs, made for two. The gentleman has a hat like an old-fashioned beaver, cut down in the crown and with a scoop of the wings like a canoe-boat. He wears a combination coat and skirt, heavily quilted and padded with cotton wool until he is blown out like the balloon in a music-hall acrobatic troupe. He lives in this cloak, summer and winter, he sleeps in it, and I hope to goodness that he dies in it.

Compared with the Petrograd *ichvornik* (the London taxi-driver has the virtues of a rural dean. On the back of the "front" of his vehicle are the regulation prices—but though it is war-time the illustrated papers ought to find room for the portrait of a droschki driver who ever came within range of his proper fare. Nobody even thinks of jumping into the droschki and paying about right at the end of the journey. Four times as much as is legitimate would be demanded, and if it is not forthcoming you are followed into your residence or hotel and you earn the tremendous scope of the Russian language in hot invective.

You have to bargain. When I go out and approach the droschki rank I have a sort of Dutch auction. I shout that I want to go to the British Embassy—a hire car ruffian suggests two roubles. Net! Another blackmailer smirks that he'll take me for one rouble fifty kopecks. Net! Then one rouble is granted by somebody up the line. Net! "Skolko" (how much are you willing to give?) is asked by a fellow with a pookmarked face and a swollen stomach. I offer sixty kopecks. He is willing to take me for seventy, and the bargain is concluded. But it is a business having to haggle.

No Germans in the City. Petrograd in war-time is more cosmopolitan than ever, except that there are no Germans. But German influence is not unaltered. We are close to the Baltic province of Russia, where the people have the round heads of Teutons and the fair hair; and German is their mother language though Russian is what they are compulsorily taught at school. This region provides a considerable portion of the official class in the capital—every other man one meets in Petrograd is in uniform—and though the punishment is terrible for speaking German—there are notices posted in public places warning you—I have been told, by that talkative bird that is ever fluttering round, that in some Government departments officials find it easier to converse in the hated tongue than in patriotic Russian.

Everyone is patriotic, though without fervent exaltation. The Russian, when he has had a victory, will kiss you, and cross himself when passing a church; but you will never see him on the roof of a four-wheeled cab baring

through a paper trumpet. I seem to have a recollection of flag days in old England, before I left home, when charming but importunate maidens, working in couples, accosted the undefended male and demanded his money in return for a rosette, or a button, or a paper flag, or something else, and the ordinary man gave his shilling—taking for granted it would be for a good cause—mainly to wear a souvenir which would save him from being molested by other maidens.

It is possible I exaggerate, but I feel there are three flag days "running concurrently," as the *esize* reports put it, here in Petrograd every day. They are all for most excellent purposes, and in the streets you are accosted by men and by women who will give you a portrait of a Royal princess to pin in your coat, or a crest, or a banner in return for the coin you care to drop into a tin box.

The Facts of War.

Yet, though things in Petrograd apparently run on normal lines, just as they do in London, the facts of war dog one everywhere. The Italian waiter who brought me my coffee complete in the morning has been called to his own country to fight the Austrians. A young Russian who had been doing some secretarial work for me and who has never served in the Army because of short-sightedness, being placed in the "second reserve," informed me yesterday he has been called to undergo training. A Russian who has lived many years in England, and who came to his native country last week to visit his relatives in the south, has been ordered to rejoin his old regiment within twenty-four hours. Last evening, at dinner, there was lightness of talk and music in the "roof-garden" restaurant. At the adjoining table was a happy party. An officer came up, bowed, kissed the hand of one of the ladies, and whispered something. She went away aghast and with eyes flooded with tears; her brother had been killed. Further down the room were four officers in the gayest of spirits, but they were all wounded.

Just as I was writing the last word of the preceding paragraph I heard the crash of a military band coming down the Nevski. Was a regiment off to the front being played to the station? The band blared blithely in the sunshine, but following came a procession of thousands of Russian boys and girls, all in their summer attire and happy and waving the Marcovite tricolour—the very picture of a Sunday school outing at home. They were for a day in the country, provided by a kind-hearted association, for they were all the children of fathers who were fighting "somewhere in Galicia."

Thus the mighty town which Peter the Great built on the swamp lands adjoining the broad river, Neva. The days are warm, and the sun beats on the golden shafts which rise in slim towers above the churches. But there is no darkness in June; it seems wrong to sleep in daylight. Petrograd is the city of the white night—but there are many sad and tremulous hearts here, wondering, wondering, wondering just as there are amongst folks at home.

Outmet Breaks a Record.

Newton, Mass., July 21.—Francis Outmet was in his best form in the morning round in the State golf championship tournament to-day, breaking his own best competitive record for the course by three strokes, with a 71. The scores ranged high among the best of the other morning cards being the following: F. W. Whittemore, Country Club, 77; Paul Tewksbury, Woodland, 78; R. D. Pierce, Brae Burn, 79; R. Lyon, Alford, 79; R. B. Gorton, Brae Burn, 80; O. H. Bellamy, Springfield, 86; A. U. Lockwood, Belmont, 86.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1915.

MOTOR AMBULANCE FOR THE FRONT.

FROM THE WOMEN OF HONGKONG.

SECOND SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

The following is the second subscription list to the Motor Ambulance Fund.

We are asked to mention that a number of ladies did not give any address when they forwarded their subscriptions and the collectors wish to thank them through the medium of this paper.

As will be seen the total is mounting up but there is yet a large sum to be collected before the total amount required is reached and sums of money, however small will be most acceptable.

Mrs. Agassiz, Mrs. B. Aitken, Miss Anderson, Mrs. Armstrong, Miss Barker, Miss Bascombe, Mrs. O. H. Beavis, Miss Joan Beavis, Mrs. Bewick, Mrs. G. H. Black, Mrs. Bonnar, Miss Eileen Bonnar, Mrs. Bowler, Mrs. Bowley, M.B. Mrs. Burnett, Miss Caldwell, Mrs. Chapman, Miss Cooper, Mrs. Cousins, Mrs. Cowland, Mrs. G. P. Curry, M. L. O., Mrs. Dalziel, Mrs. G. W. Dawson, Mrs. Danison, Mrs. Dyer, Mrs. O. I. Ellis, Mrs. Evans, Miss Elaine Fawcett, Mrs. Forsyth, Mrs. French, Mrs. Gedde, Mrs. Gompertz, Miss Gorham, Mrs. Grant, E. L. G. Collected by Mrs. Hale: Mrs. Carmichael, Miss Betty Cartwright, Mrs. Dunoon Clark, A. Friend, Mrs. Johns, Mrs. Moss, Mrs. Nightingale (Moss), Mrs. T. L. Perkins, Mrs. Evan Grant Smith.

Mrs. B. A. Hale, Mrs. R. D. Harvey, Mrs. Montagu Harston, Miss Elsie Harston, Miss Beryl Harston, Miss Winifred Harston, Mrs. Scott Harston, Mrs. C. J. Hewitt, Mrs. Hill, Miss Joyce Holyoak, Miss Dorothy Holyoak, Mrs. A. O. Hynde, E. E. H., Miss Innes, Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. N. E. Kent, Mrs. T. H. King, Mrs. Kotewall, Miss Esther Kotewall, Mrs. Lander, Miss Kitty Lander, Mrs. Dorothy Lander, Mrs. D. Macdonald, Miss MacKenzie, Mrs. MacPherson, Mrs. C. Makeham, Mrs. Mansfield, Mrs. Marriott, Mrs. de Martin, Miss Phoebe May, Mrs. Mayhew, Mrs. S. Michall, Miss Millington, Miss E. Moore, Mrs. Morris, Madame Mousion, Miss Ruby Mow Fung, Miss Tara Newall, Mrs. Nicholl, Miss H. A. Nisbet, Mrs. J. Olson (senior), Mrs. Ormiston, Miss Angel Ormiston, Mrs. Parr, Mrs. Pemberton, Miss Porter, Mrs. Purnell, Mrs. Ritohie, Mrs. Robertson, Miss Rose, Miss Rutherford, Mrs. B. H. Sanderman (Canton), Miss H. Schmidt, Miss Sloan, Mrs. Norman L. Smith.

Collected by Miss Square: Agnes, Amelia, Ann, D.C., A.E.O., Miss Duffy, C.G.E., Gertrude, Mary Gae, Mrs. Gloyd, Mrs. Highby, Mrs. V. Humphreys, A.G. H., Mrs. H. Jackson, Miss Mary Joyce, Ken, O.U.K., Miss Liebert, Ellen Logan, Mrs. McKenny, M.B.M., Nellie, A.M.P., Phyllis, Snuffer, A.J.S., Mrs. Taggart, Mrs. Mampton, Mrs. Toto, C.T., Margery White. Mrs. J. W. Stewart, Miss Norah Stone, Mrs. Stratford, Mrs. D. H. Stiles, Mrs. M. J. D. Stephens, Mrs. F. Sutton, Miss Barbara Sutton, Mrs. Basil Taylor, Mrs. O. E. Warren, Miss Evelyn Warren, Mrs. Wells, The Misses Wells, Mrs. Wolfe and Mrs. Wooley. First List ... 999.50 Second List ... 994.00 Grand Total ... \$1,993.50

THE COLONY'S HEALTH.

According to the return of communicable diseases for the week ended September 4, two cases of plague, Chinese, both fatal, and five cases of enteric fever, one Spanish and three Chinese, three being fatal, have been reported.

IMPORTANT POINT.

(Continued from Page 5.)

P.O. Thorn also gave evidence to the borrowing \$80 on a note signed for \$100. He had two receipts signed by one of the Indian constables. The money had been repaid.

I.P.S. 46, denied that he knew the defendant owed the plaintiff money. He knew nothing about the transactions between the parties.

His Lordship put the story told by the defendant to the witness, who, however, denied that he knew anything about it. It was not true that he had had a conversation with P. O. Oote and had introduced him to the plaintiff. He had been asked by Sergt. Cooke to persuade the plaintiff to withdraw the case.

In answer to Mr. Gardiner, witness said it was not true that he had acted as a tout or agent for the plaintiff.

Mr. Shenton said his defence was, broadly speaking, taken under two heads, firstly, that at the time the loan was made to the defendant after the plaintiff had ceased to be a money lender, secondly, that this loan was not carried in accordance with the provisions of section 3, subsection 1b, of Ordinance 16 of 1911. The defence was a defence which had been put up at the request of the Registrar of Moneylenders, because there were a number of cases in which it ought to be brought home to the moneylenders how they ought to comply with the ordinance.

His Lordship:—You are entitled to say that for the benefit of the public, for general information.

Continuing, Mr. Shenton said that he thought it was clear that it was not a case of a man in the defendant's position seeking a loan, but of the man being sought after by a satellite of the plaintiff. In this action there was abundance of evidence to prove that these men were sought after by the plaintiff and his agents; they did not seek for the plaintiff.

Mr. Gardiner having addressed the court, his Lordship said that he would have no hesitation in giving judgment at once, but, having regard to the law raised, he would reserve his decision.

THE GYMKHANA.

The following are the Gymkhana handicaps to be run on Saturday next.

1 Mile Handicap.	
Roman Chief	160 lbs.
Mascotte	154 lbs.
Sunlight	153 lbs.
Lorenzo	153 lbs.
Castellan	150 lbs.
Saxon Chief	150 lbs.
Ping Ping	148 lbs.
Kukri	148 lbs.
Duke Dahlia	148 lbs.
Baroda Chief	148 lbs.
Tinker	146 lbs.
3 1/4 Mile Handicap.	
Kukri	156 lbs.
Lucky Gem	154 lbs.
Ping Pi	152 lbs.
Soldier	149 lbs.
Boatcock	149 lbs.
Ideal Dahlia	148 lbs.
Alverstone	146 lbs.
3/4 Mile Handicap A Class.	
Mascotte	161 lbs.
Lorenzo	156 lbs.
Castellan	152 lbs.
Saxon Chief	150 lbs.
Baroda Chief	148 lbs.
Tinker	148 lbs.
Duke Dahlia	146 lbs.
Distance Handicap.	
Lucky Gem	50.
Sevington	5.
Alverstone	10.
Some Kid	20.
Buttercup	25.
Thurleston	30.
Skelp	35.
Gilgwyn	40.
Sling	45.
Tipperary	50 lbs.
Fluke	50 lbs.
Bedebank	55 lbs.
Dunrobin	70 lbs.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Police Reserve Orders issued to-day by Mr. J. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (Reserve) state:—

Parades. (Central Police Station) 6 p.m. Monday September 6th, Indian Platoon and recruits. Tuesday September 7th, Chinese Company and recruits. Wednesday September 8th, British and Portuguese companies. Thursday September 9th, Band recruits and Indian recruits. Also all recruits of Chinese Company and Ambulance under Chief Inspector.

Friday, September 10th. Combined Parade, in uniform. Fall in at Central Police Station at 5.50 p.m. sharp. Only men on patrol or medically unfit are exempted.

For Monday to Wednesday, September 6 to 8, as published in orders of September 4 and 5.

Thursday, September 9th, 5.50 p.m. Inspector Watt, P. O. Bailey, Gaskell, Fothergill, Henderson, Packham, Weaver and Rooser.

8.50 p.m. One N. C. Officer and 7 P. C. to be detailed by Inspector D'Almeida.

Note. O. U. Companies must warn their men without delay and send the names to the Orderly Room Clerk. When warned, men should be told which Section they are going to patrol, so that they may study the boundaries.

Boundaries of Sections. The following alterations must be made on the printed slip issued:—

No. 8 Section, delete the instructions from the first "Peak Road" in line 10 down to "by Robinson Road" in lines 12-13, and insert the following:—Junction of Peak Road and Queen's Gardens, Along Queen's Gardens to Conduit Road, Along Conduit Road to Robinson Road, Along Robinson Road to Park Road, Down Park Road. Also delete the words "Peak Road" at the end of the instructions and insert Junction of Peak Road and Albany Road.

Police Reserve Band and Orchestra.

Band Practice Wednesday, September 8 at 6 p.m.

Orchestra Practice Friday, September 10 at 6 p.m.

Members of the Police Reserve Band and Orchestra are exempt from all Parades on days arranged for Practice.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman V. D. state:—

Parades. Parades for Tuesday, 7th inst. 5.00 p.m. Right Centre Section M. G. Co.—Bill competition at King's Park Range (600 yards). 6.15 p.m. Recruits of all units (except Right Section M. G. Co. and Signalling Section) who have never fired a Musketry Course Musketry Instruction on Kennedy Road Range. Service Rifles to be carried. Corpl. Grimes R. E. will attend.

5.30 p.m. Recruits of Engineer Co. (except Quarry Bay Section) & Nos. 1 & 2 Sections Art. Batty. Squad drill & Rifle exercises on Cricket Ground under Sgt. Major Higby and Sgt. Sorby. 5.30 p.m. Recruits of Right Section M.G.Co.—Squad drill at Hdqrs.

5.30 p.m. Scouts Company—Company drill and Skirmishing at Happy Valley. Fall in at 5.15 p.m. on road between Courts of Justice and City Hall and proceed by special tram.

5.30 p.m. Civil Service Co.—Lecture at Headquarters.

5.30 p.m. Stretcher Bearer Section—Instruction at Headquarters.

Detail.

Gun Club Hill, Kowloon: On duty until to-morrow morning—No. 1 Section Art. Batty.

and Left Section M. G. Co. Officer on duty Capt. Armstrong.

Next for duty H.K.V.R.

WHAT LORD HALDANE KNEW FROM BERLIN.

Germany's Attempts to Keep England Neutral.

Four months ago Lord Haldane declared that on his mission to Berlin in 1912 he "left no doubt there of England's pacific purposes." There now appears in the North German Gazette a belated reply, showing four forms of neutrality treaty alleged to have been offered to England, but refused by Sir E. Grey.

Lord Haldane's declarations included the following:—

We told them we would in no circumstances be a party to any sort of aggression towards Germany. I did my utmost to make the Berlin statesmen understand

what would be England's attitude to a violation of Belgium's neutrality. I said to Bethmann-Hollweg in so many words that we should regard an invasion of Belgium as something over which they could not reckon on our neutrality. I also told him that as long as Germany chose to continue her policy of formidable naval development we should lay down two keels to her one.

A Cool Proposal.

Germany's first formula (according to the journal) ran:—

Should one of the contracting parties become engaged in war with one or more Powers, then the other contracting party shall adopt towards it at least a benevolent neutrality and exert every effort to localise the conflict.

Great Britain, it is alleged, declined this proposal as going too far, and made the following counter-proposal:—

Great Britain shall make no unprovoked attack on Germany, and shall refrain from an aggressive policy with regard to Germany. An attack upon Germany forms the object of no treaty; nor is one aimed at any combination to which Great Britain at present belongs; and Great Britain will not be a party to any agreement which aims at such an attack.

This proposal (adds the official note in the German paper) was unacceptable to Germany; for the latter considered that apart from the elasticity of the term "unprovoked attack," it was impossible that a mere promise that the other contracting party would not be attacked without reason and that no aggressive policy would be directed against her should form the basis of a special treaty of friendship.

Britain's Warning.

Further suggestions were made, but Sir E. Grey refused to go farther than agree to this clause:—

Since both Powers mutually desire to ensure peace and friendship among themselves, Great Britain declares that she will make no unprovoked attack on Germany and will not participate in such an attack, and will also refrain from an aggressive policy against Germany.

Germany consented to discuss this proposal, but made further negotiations dependent on Great Britain's assent to the following:—

Great Britain will naturally preserve benevolent neutrality in the event of war being forced on Germany.

Sir E. Grey, however, rejected this, and Germany thereupon declined to continue the negotiations. The Globe.

Detention Camp. Kowloon: On duty to-night, No. 2 Section Art. Batty, and the following members of Signalling Section:—Pte. Jacobs, Jennings, Young, Ramsey, Chaves, Pereira, and Ribeiro.

Officer on duty Capt. W. M. Scott.

Next for duty H. K. V. R. Orderly Officer until to-morrow morning—Lieut. Kennell.

Orderly Officer until to-morrow morning—Sergt. Ballock.

VOLUNTEER RESERVE ORDERS.

H.K.V.R. Orders issued to-day by Major Wakeman Commanding H.K.V.R. state:—

Prisoners of War Camp Guard and Gun Club Hill Picquet. The H.K.V.R. will relieve the H.K.V.O. on Tuesday the 7th inst.

Detail.

Prisoners of War Camp. Tuesday 7th inst. Sections 1 and 2 of A Co.

Wednesday 8th inst. Sections 1 and 2 of B Co.

Thursday 9th inst. Section 1 of C Co.

Friday 10th inst. Sections 3 and 4 of A Co.

Saturday 11th inst. Sections 3 and 4 of B Co.

Sunday 12th inst. Sections 2, 3 and 4 of C Co.

Gun Club Hill. Tuesday 7th inst. Sections 3 and 4 of A Co.

Wednesday 8th inst. Sections 3 and 4 of B Co.

Thursday 9th inst. Sections 2, 3 and 4 of C Co.

Friday 10th inst. Sections 1 and 2 of A Co.

Saturday 11th inst. Sections 1 and 2 of B Co.

Sunday 12th inst. Section 1 of C Co.

Recruits.

Recruits will parade on the cricket ground on Tuesday the 7th inst. Wednesday the 8th inst. and Thursday the 9th inst. at 5.15 p.m. Dress Drill Order Shirt Sleeves.

Transfer.

Pte. W. A. Morgan is transferred from the H. K. V. O. to the H. K. V. R.

Postings.

Pte. W. A. Morgan having joined is posted to Company C Section 1.

Pte. B. McGregor having joined is posted to Company B Section 3.

Pte. D. McMurray having joined is posted to Company B Section 3.

Pte. E. W. Page having joined is posted to Company B Section 1.

Pte. H. F. Stoneham having joined is posted to Company B Section 4.

Pte. O. R. Churny having joined is posted to Company B Section 3.

Class of Instruction.

There will be no class of instruction on Tuesday, the 7th inst.

Parade.

There will be no parade on Friday, the 10th inst.

Orderly Officer.

Orderly Officer from the morning of the 7th inst. to the morning of the 13th inst.—Lieut. O. H. Blason.

Orderly Sergeant.

Orderly Sergeant from the morning of the 7th inst. to the morning of the 13th inst.—Sergt. J. C. Mackay.

Up to the Minute.

The following closing prices were received too late for correction on page 4.

Banks. — \$820 sales and buyers.

Canton Insurances. \$420 buyers.

Douglas's. — \$824 sales and buyers.

Indos (combined). — \$146 buyers.

China Sugars. — \$130 sales and buyers.

Trunks 32/8, buyers.

Ural Caspians 40/8 sales.

Dairy Farms. — \$34 buyers.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

MOVEMENT OF STEAMERS.

The F.M. ss. MANCHURIA has been postponed from 1 p.m. to-morrow until 3 p.m. same date.

The ss. GLENLOCHY is expected to arrive here from London on Saturday, 11th inst.

CHURCH NOTES.

Confirmation.

The Bishop of the Diocese proposes to administer the rite of Confirmation in the Cathedral on St. Thomas' Day, December 21. The clergy would be glad to receive as soon as possible, the names of those who wish to be confirmed at that time in order that the necessary classes may be formed.

The Peak Church.

The evening services on Sundays have been well attended during August and will be continued during September. The Bishop will be the preacher on the first three Sundays in September and Rev. H. G. H. Griffith on the fourth Sunday.

Peak Church Committee.

Owing to Major Sargeant having left the Colony a vacancy occurred on the Committee of the Peak Church, this has been filled by the appointment of the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K. C., who was for many years a trustee of the Church.

Communicant's Class.

The Chaplain hopes to commence a monthly communicant's class for girls in the Cathedral vestry next month. The meetings will probably be held on a Wednesday. The Cathedral clergy will be glad to receive the names of any who wish to attend this class. The boys' communicant's class will meet as usual on Friday, September 10.

Plans for small side Chapel.

The Church Body has passed the plans drawn up by Mr. Leask for a small side Chapel to be made in the south transept. It has long been felt that a side Chapel has been much needed for the week day services. The Cathedral being so large, a small congregation, such as assemblies on week days, is quite lost in it. These who come to the week day services will owe a debt of gratitude to Miss Phoebe May who is very kindly providing the necessary money.

The Cathedral Organ.

The repairs to the blowing arrangements of the Cathedral organ are proving to be of greater magnitude than was at first anticipated. When the work was started the whole of the leather work was found to have perished so badly that the entire construction of the bellows has been found necessary. A great portion of the work is now approaching completion, and as soon as it is finished, and before the last section is put in hand, Mr. Denman Fuller hopes to give a recital for the Organ Fund, the balance now in hand being sufficient to meet the cost of these and other necessary repairs. The recital is to be given on September 13, at 5.30 p.m.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

"GLEN LINE"

(MCGREGOR COW & Co.) Ltd.
For Genoa, London & Hull

THE Steamship

"GLENIFFER"

Captain J. McGregor

will be despatched for the above ports on or about 14th October, 1915.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong 6th September, 1915.

RIVER DISASTER.

CHICAGO EXCURSION
STEAMER OVERTURNS.

APPALLING SCENES.

The worst shipping disaster on record occurred on July 24 in the Chicago river, when the excursion steamer Eastland, with 2,572 holiday-makers on board, turned on its side, and 1,810 persons were drowned. In no previous disaster have so many persons perished, the appalling total of the dead being larger than that of the Titanic, Lusitania, General Slocum, or Princess Alice.

The Eastland was chartered to convey the employees of the Western Electric Company—a large firm in Chicago—to Michigan City on the annual "beachfest." Drawn up at the Clarke-street pier of the Chicago river the boat was boarded by a huge crowd till it was filled to its utmost capacity, many of the passengers being the wives, children, and sweethearts of the workmen. These excursion steamers are very high in the water, with promenade decks, and as their draught is not deep they are at the best only fair-weather craft. The run across the end of Lake Michigan to Michigan City is under forty miles and affords a delightful trip.

The huge crowd which pushed its way over the landing-stage to which the Eastland was moored seems to have caused some anxiety to those in charge of the boat, for orders were given for the gangways to be closed and for the overflow of passengers to be accommodated on a relief vessel. By this time, however, the human freight on the Eastland was too great for the boat, which began to list towards the river. It is not clear exactly what happened, but it is certain that the hawsers holding the boat to the pier parted, the Eastland turned slowly on its side and drifted out into the fairway of the river.

Those on deck were shot into the water, which was soon dotted with people struggling for their lives. They, at all events, had a chance to save themselves, but hundreds who were between decks were caught as in a trap. They were quite unable to help themselves, and when help arrived it was too late. Tugs were soon on the scene with workmen, who, by cutting holes in the side of the hull, were able to rescue a few survivors, but the majority of the bodies brought out were those of the dead. All day Saturday willing helpers worked with feverish speed, and tug loads of bodies were conveyed ashore to be carried to the morgue for identification.

Terrible Scenes.
A message sent on the evening of the fateful day says: Five hundred bodies have already been recovered, mainly from the submerged hull through holes cut in the side of the vessel. The scenes were heartrending when the vessel began to go over. Those on the decks managed in many cases to clamber to the exposed side, whence they were rescued by passing craft, but there was no chance for those in the cabins, mainly women and children. The firemen who superintended the removal of the bodies found them piled one on another in the cabins like bales of merchandise, indicating apparently that the victims made a simultaneous rush towards the exits, as in the Inverclyde Theatre fire a few years ago, where hundreds perished. Witnesses say it was all over in five minutes. The screams of the women were stifled in the rush of water.

The bodies were removed ashore in tugboat loads, whence they were conveyed in wagons to the morgue. An inspection shows that many of the women's faces were scratched, and their clothes torn, testifying to a desperate struggle. After the first 500 bodies had been removed divers continued to explore the interior of the vessel, discovering many more bodies. They attached ropes to them, and so pulled them out. The explanation that people had crowded on one side of the vessel, causing the vessel to upset, was regarded as unsatisfactory by the municipal authorities, who ordered the arrest

GERMAN WIRELESS
WARNING OF WAR.

Mr. G. Isaacs's Disclosure.

Speaking at the annual general meeting of Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company on July 26, Mr. Godfrey Isaacs, managing director, said in April, 1910, they applied to the Government for the right to erect an Imperial chain of wireless, but unfortunately the Government did not see its way to grant permission. But immediately the matter was mentioned the German Government resolved to build a chain of wireless stations in all German colonies and they were built at a cost, he believed, of two millions sterling. Mr. Isaacs continued:—

In the light of what has subsequently happened you will probably say that it was a very bad investment, but you would be mistaken. You will remember that this country declared war on Germany at midnight on August 4 last. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon of August 4 Germany sent out a message to all its wireless stations, and each station sent out to sea, covering a radius of something like 2,000 miles or more, a message to this effect:—

"War declared upon England. Make as quickly as you can for a neutral port."

By that message, which occupied but a few minutes, Germany contrived to save the greater part of its mercantile marine. If it had but saved one of its big ships, the Vaterland, or any one of that class, it would have paid for the whole cost of these wireless stations. We all know that it did a great deal more than that, and it did a great deal more than send this message to its mercantile marine. But I do not think I am permitted to go further or to tell you any more than I have told you.

of the boat's officers, the captain and mate. These have been taken into custody.

It has now been learned for the first time that the Eastland had given evidence of "crankiness" on at least one other occasion, and had nearly capsized. The boat was a steel construction 300 ft long. The entire crew swam ashore. The steamboat inspector is investigating a report that water ballast had been pumped from the hold as the passengers went on board so that more passengers could be carried. Another theory is that the vessel stuck in the mud and failed to free herself when the engines started, causing her to list, and that the large crowd on board increased this tendency so that she could not right herself.

During the investigation into the disaster a member of the crew stated this afternoon that he passed the tow line over to the tugboat, which immediately began to tow before the hawser of the steamer had been cast off from the pier, with the result that the hawser broke and the Eastland capsized. This statement was, however, denied by the engineer of the tugboat.

The total number of persons on board the excursion steamer was 2,572, of whom 762 were rescued, and 1,810 are dead or missing. The bodies so far recovered number 889, and in the majority of cases are those of women or children. One of the divers engaged in connection with the affair is said to have gone mad owing to the terrible scenes. The authorities have started an investigation, and some 30 arrests have been made, it being alleged that the Eastland had shown herself unseaworthy before.

Great disasters to excursion steamboats were those of the Princess Alice, sinking in the Thames in September, 1873, when between 800 and 700 persons lost their lives; and the General Slocum, which caught fire at Long Island Sound, East River, New York, in June, 1904, when over 1,000 perished. Other great disasters which will be readily recalled are the Titanic (1,634 lives lost), Empress of Ireland (over 1,000), and Lusitania (1,120).

TELEGRAMS.

THE LATE MARQUIS OF
INOUE.

(Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph")
London, Received Sept. 6.
The Marquis Inouye was Japan's oldest Statesman.

(In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.)

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

OBITUARY.

Late Marquis Inouye.

London Received September 4.
The King has sent a message to Ambassador Inouye sympathizing with him on the death of his father.
[The late Marquis Kusunoki Inouye, G.O.M.G., was born in Yamaguchi province in 1835. He became Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1885, and was subsequently Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Minister of Home Affairs, and Minister Plenipotentiary of Korea. His son has been Japanese Ambassador in London since 1913.]

[The following telegrams appeared in our special edition of yesterday:—]

PARIS INUNDATED.

RAILWAYS INTERRUPTED.

Received September 5.
A message from Paris says that floods from the Murgie Mountains have inundated the city and interrupted the railways. There are 13 dead and many injured.

"RANJIT'S" GUN
ACCIDENT.

LOSES EYE.

Received September 5.
The Jam of Nawangar has been operated on, but the surgeons were unable to save his eye. He is progressing favourably and hopes to return to the front in about a fortnight.

A BRAVE ENGLISH
NURSE.

Dutch Story of How She Rescued a Wounded Soldier.

Amsterdam, July 23 (received July 27).—The correspondent of the *Algemeen Handelsblad*, in a letter "from the English frontier," tells the following story of an English nurse:

"After the terrible life at the front I was now far from the trenches, and I was walking along a sunken road when, rounding a curve, I suddenly saw a bent figure slowly moving forward. It had a strange appearance. Could it be a human being? I hurried up, and as I came nearer I could see what the strange form was. At first I stood speechless. I saw a girl of not more than 23 years of age carrying on her shoulders a young English infantryman. The young man had been shot through the shoulder, and after a preliminary dressing of the wound he had been told to go to the nearest field hospital, but taking a wrong turning he had lost his way and had wandered on along lanes and bypaths until the great loss of blood he had suffered and the fatigue of his long walk were too much for him, and he collapsed and fainted."

"In this state the young woman—who was an English nurse—accidentally found him. As it was at least half an hour's walk to the nearest field hospital, she decided to carry him there. The brave and resolute girl readily accepted my assistance. We utilized my overcoat as a stretcher, and thus we carried our wounded man together to the hospital. After receiving a satisfactory report from the doctor, the young girl proceeded once more on her walk."

GERMANY AS A
TROUBLESOME BOY.

Candid Admissions of a Captured Officer.

Professor Pares, the authorized British correspondent with the Russian Army, sends an interesting account of a conversation which he had with a captured German battery commander says the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

On the main questions, says the Professor, he spoke perfectly frankly. I asked on what side Germany could hope for any deciding success. He admitted at once that on such point, of his kind that Napoleon used to look for, was to be found on any side, and he maintained that from the outset, both militarily and politically, Germany was fighting a purely defensive war, of course by frequent counter-offensives. In that case, I suggested, Germany could only have peace by our offering it, that is, by our getting tired of the war; and surely it was unfortunate that she had all of us against her at once.

A Restless Person.

In reply he reminded me of the German word *Streber*, which means a restless, pushing person, who is always disturbing and annoying others. Economically, he said, the struggle for life in Germany had become almost impossible, of which he himself had seen many instances.

Some outlet was essential, and this England and the other Powers had united to prevent. I said that for us English the issue was whether Germany should have things which we at present possess, and that we were not likely to give them up without fighting. He quite accepted this. Germany, he said, was like the troublesome boy of the school, who was dissatisfied and had a grievance, and was always making things unpleasant for all the rest, so that there was no wonder if he was not liked. I suggested that this went too far, if his own old Allies, such as Italy, turned against him. He expressed a natural resentment against Italy, and said that anyhow right was on the side of Germany, who would continue to defend herself to the end.

No Hope of Successful Issue.

I answered that we might disagree as to the question of right, but that I could not understand how any successful issue could be hoped for under such conditions. He was of my opinion, and twice spoke of the war as a "catastrophe." I asked, then, why Germany should persist in a policy which had obviously, especially in the case of Italy, proved to be a misguided one; we all felt admiration for the magnificent fighting power of the German Army, which might have dealt successfully with us separately, but it had been set an impossible task.

He replied that England had a long experience and that policy with her was well thought out; Germany had only some forty years of a united existence behind her, and the policy which had led to "the catastrophe" could not, as a policy, be defended.

I asked, whether it was likely to be changed, and to this I neither expected nor got any answer. But it was interesting that, in spite of the great successes in Western Galicia, he described the present mood of the army as nothing like the first great outburst of enthusiasm at the beginning of the war.

A Private's Impressions.

I was later given an opportunity of examining a German private (a Hanoverian), captured because he was asleep when the Russians stormed his trenches. Food, he said, was poor in Galicia; all the soldiers were for peace, and there was the same refrain in all the letters received from home. He had been on the Western front near Rheims, and had made the railway journey to Neu-Sandee in five days. He spoke with especial respect of the first British troops, of the Russian field artillery, and of the accuracy of the French heavy artillery.

URGENT

TO SKILLED MEN IN THE ENGINEERING AND KINDRED TRADES

IF YOU ARE NOT WORKING
ON WAR CONTRACTS

ENROL TO-DAY

AS

WAR MUNITION
VOLUNTEERS

AT THE NEAREST

MUNITIONS WORK BUREAU

YOU WILL BE PAID THE
SAME OR HIGHER WAGES

SIGN ON FOR SIX MONTHS TO GO ANYWHERE

FARES AND LODGING MONEY
PAID WHERE NECESSARYGet into the Factory Line
and supply the Firing Line.

SIGNED ON BEHALF OF

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

C. W. BOWERMAN J. T. BROWNLEE

A. HENDERSON

JOHN HILL FRANK SMITH

W. MOSSES

ALEXANDER WILKIE

Secretary

COMMERCIAL.

Cotton and Woollen Goods.

Messrs. Robert Barbour and Bro., Ltd., in their report state the month evolved no new development capable of dragging the market out of the rut of inaction in which it had settled down. Amid surroundings unparalleled and highly sensitive, with nothing transpiring to afford any lead in respect to prospects or to probe the dense uncertainty which fused all attempt at forecast, the disposition has been general to delay replenishments until positively forced on by the urgency of requirements. The early delivery obtainable for most goods further ministered to procrastination. Anything like speculative operations were quite out of vogue. In view of the figures compiled by the Census Bureau showing that the crop of 1914 was the largest ever produced, 16,134,930 bales with 701,484 linters making a total production of 16,926,394, and the satisfactory progress of the new crop, though it had still to run the gauntlet of another critical month, bearish sentiments prevailed, with but little disposition to any extent. Not much has been heard of Bombay, but Madras and Karachi have given rather better account. For China certain well-known makes of Greys have been sold and a considerable trade arranged in White Shirtings with some inclination for business to broaden out over a wider range of Fancy Goods. The low figures of stocks in Shanghai have, however, not yet worked through any really spacious demand. Nothing of significance in the way of increased activity has been forthcoming from the minor outlets. While France increased its takings of cloth by 124,078,000 lbs., and Morocco by 11,382,000 lbs., Bombay, China, Turkey, and Bengal showed shrinkages ranging from 234,453,000 lbs. to 140,903,000 lbs., and Germany a drop of 35,504,000 lbs. In Goods we have no improvement to report. We quote Medium China, 16 by 15 8 1/2 lbs. 7 1/2 by 19 10 lbs., 9s. 0d. In Yarns there has been no move of any importance. Wool: The state of the market has been more or less of a fluctuating character, and prices generally, as compared with last month's rates, may be said to be decidedly easier for most classes. Messrs. James F. Button and Co., Ltd., in their report of Aug. 5 state:—While there has not been any material change in values we are on rather a higher level than has been experienced for a week or so, but it is quite likely that the next movement of prices will bring us down again. The principal item of the week has been the publication of the Bureau report as to the condition of the growing crop up to July 25, which showed a 5 per cent. deterioration on the month, and was lower than anyone expected, the figure being 75.3 against 80.3 last month, and a 10 year average of 78.5. The report did not, however, stimulate any general activity, and the rise which followed was lost during the same day. It is interesting to note that on the present condition the crop would be slightly under 12,000,000 bales; but there is, of course, yet time for many changes, either for the better or for the worse, and developments can only be awaited. We cannot yet give any better report of the Manchester market, and there are very few signs of an approaching general improvement.

U.S. MUNITIONS EXPORTS.

Germany's "Fake" Disposed of by Figures.

New York, July 23.—A Government report states that the explosives from the United States during the eleven months ending May 31 were only \$24,000,000 (\$1,800,000) more than during the corresponding period a year ago, and the exports in May only \$6,500,000 (\$1,100,000) more than in the same month last year. The World, in a leading article, remarks that this disposes of the German "fake" that the exportation of American munitions is preventing Germany's victory.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1914. Highest	1914. Lowest	1915. Highest	1915. Lowest	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.									
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	\$820 b. 276 1/2	120,000	\$125	all	855 July.	700	Oct. 830	x div. 790 c. div.	{ £2 3/4 at 1/9 5/16 equal to \$24.21 for 1/2 year 30/6/15
Marine Insurances.									
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	415 b.	10,000	\$250	50	350 Dec.	305	Oct.	415	360 { Final of \$4 a/o 1913. Interim of \$18 n/o 1914.
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	1165 b.	10,000	£15	£7	145 May	133	Jan.	170	160 { Interim of 12 1/2 p.c. for 1914
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	972 n	12,400	\$250	100	847 1/2 April	700	Oct.	972	985 { Final of \$20 and bonus of \$5 making \$55 1/2 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	\$243 b. ex 73	12,000	\$100	60	210 April	192 1/2 Jan.	243	225	{ Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914
Fire Insurances.									
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	162 b.	20,000	\$100	20	160 July	140	Oct.	162	130 \$9 for 1913
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	415 b.	8,000	\$250	50	395 Feb.	368	April	415	385 \$27 for 1913
Shipping. {40 cts. b. x the re- C.M.S.S. Co., Ltd. turn of \$4.50 per a.									
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	82 1/2 b.	20,000	\$30	all	36 Mar.	5 1/2 Dec.	27 1/2 Nov.	50 cts. 30 cts.	\$1 for 1906
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	20 b.	80,000	\$15	all	29 1/2 Jan.	22	Dec.	23	19 { \$3 for year ending 30.6.14
In-lo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	144 b. {Deferred \$89 b. {Preferred \$55 b.	{60,000 £5 } all			79 Jan.	50	Sept.	154	96 { Final of 3% making 6% on preferred shares & 5% on deferred shares for year 1913
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	90 1/2 b.	3,797,610	£1	all	106 1/2 Feb.	70 1/2	Sept.	90 1/2	x div. 82 1/2 { Final of 5/- (Coupon No 24) making 7/- for 1914
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	35 1/2 b.	40,000	\$10	all	49 Mar.	40	Nov.	37	32 { \$1.50 per share and bonus of 40 cents per share for year ending 30/4/15
Refineries.									
China S. Refining Co., Ltd.	128 b.	20,000	\$100	all	96 1/2 Feb.	70	Nov.	133	111 \$3 for 1912
Luzon S. Refining Co., Ltd.	338 b.	7,000	\$100	all	31 Jan.	17	Dec.	46	27 1/2 \$3 for 1897
Mining.									
Kailan Mining Administration	30 1/2 b.	1,000,000	£1	all	4 1/2 Feb.	33 1/2 Dec.	33 1/2	30 1/2	{ Interim of 1/- account year ending 30.6.15 (Coupon No. 5.)
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	370 b.	200,000	£1	all	3 1/2 Jan.	1 1/2 Nov.	4	3 1/2	1 1/2 for 1909
Tronoh Mines Ltd.	32 1/2 b.	160,000	£1	all	39 1/2 Feb.	19 1/2 Nov.	32 1/2	32 1/2	{ 1/- interim a/o 1915 paid 12.7.15
Ural Caspian	39 1/2 b.	796,666	£1	all	56 1/2	21 1/2			{ 1/- interim 1915
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.									
H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	476 b.	50,000	\$50	all	89 Jan.	73	Nov.	79	68 \$3.50 for year 1914
H'kong & W'poa D. Co., Ltd.	74 1/2 b.	50,000	\$50	all	77 Jan.	53	Oct.	76 1/2	57 \$3 dividend for year 1914
S'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	63 1/2 b.	55,700	t. 100	all	60 July	50	Dec.	63 1/2	49 ex div. Tls. 5 for 1913
S'hai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	34 b.	36,000	t. 100	all	709 Jan.	82 1/2	Dec.	93 1/2	80 Tls. 5 for 1914
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.									
Anglo French Lands	124 b.	13,000	t. 100	t. 100	128 July	120	Dec.	116	112 { Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 29.2.14
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	112 b.	20,000	\$50	50					{ \$2.50 for half year ending 30/6/15
H'kong Land Investment Co	109 b.	50,000	\$100	all	117 1/2 July	98	Nov.	111 x div.	108 { \$3 1/2 for year ending 30/6/15
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	47 b.	150,000	\$10	all	93 1/2 Jan.	7	Nov.	7	6 1/2 { 45 cents for year 1914
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	30 b.	6,000	\$50	30	45 Jan.	44	Feb.	40	40 { \$3 for 1914
Shanghai Lands	102 b.	78,000	t. 50	all	98 Dec.	89	Oct.	106	101 { Dividend of 6 p.c. for 1 year ending 30.6.15
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	72 1/2 b.	2,500	\$50	all	73 June	66	Feb.	73 1/2	70 { \$2 for half year ending 30.6.15
H'kong Central Estates	100 sa.	10,000	\$100	all				100	{ \$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14
Cotton Mills.									
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	176 b.	20,000	t. 50	all	138 July	135	May	180	152 1/2 { Tls. 12 for year ending 31/10/14
Hongkong Cotton Co., Ltd.	84 b.	115,000	\$10	all	84 1/2 Mar.	7	June	82 1/2	7 { 50 cents 31/7/08
Kung Yik	16 1/2 b.	75,000	t. 10	all	144 Jan.	11	Mar.	17	13 1/2 { Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30/11/14
Laou Kung Mow	81 b.	8,000	t. 100	all	170 Feb.	70	May	89	86 { Tls. 12 for 1915
Shanghai Cottons in S'hai	105 b.	40,000	t. 50	all	135 Feb.	70	Nov.	105	56 { Div. Tls. 6. Bonus Tls. 4. Extra Bonus Tls. 1. year end 30/6/14
Miscellaneous.									
China Borneo Company, Ltd.	10 b.	10,000	\$5	all	12 May	10	Dec.	10	10 { 85 cents for 1914
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	44 1/2 b.	40,000	\$5	all	4 1/2 July	4	April	4 1/2	4 1/2 { 6% for year ending 28.2.06
Do. (Spec. shares)	44 1/2 b.	50,000	\$1	all					
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	80 b.	125,000	\$10	all	9 Jan.	7	Nov.	8 1/2	8 1/2 { 70 cts. for 1914
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	34 b.	40,000	75	all	39 June	35	Aug.	34	34 { \$1.50 for year ending 31.7.14
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	8 1/2 b.	400,000	\$10	all	6 3/4 Jan.	5	Dec.	3 1/2	6 7/8 { 50 cts. for 1914
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	42 1/2 b.	60,000	\$10	all	49 Jan.	36	Nov.	44 1/2	39 { \$2.00 per share for 1914
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	818 b.	6,000	\$25	all	217 1/2 July	174	Dec.	185	184 { Interim of \$2 account 1915
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	828 b.	60,000	\$10	all	25 June	22	Apr.	30	25 { Final of \$1 makin \$2 for 1914
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	5 1/2 b.	325,000	5/-	all	13 1/2 July	7 1/2	Feb.	5 1/2	4 80 x div. { 10% for 19 1/4
Langkats	137 b.	250,000	g. 10	all	64 1/2 Mar.	28	Dec.	42	37 { Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/o 19 1/2
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	89.60 b.	25,000	\$10	all	10 1/2 Jan.	9 1/2	June	10	9 { 70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.6.15
Do (New)	80 cts. b.	50,000	\$10	all	93 cts. Jan.	75 cts. Dec.	81	80 cts.	80 cts. { \$1.50 for 1910
Philippines Ltd.	84 b.	75,000	\$10	all				4	5 { None
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	5 b.	12,000	\$10	all				5	5 { None
Societe des Pulpes et Papiers	20 b.	13,200	\$50	all				20	20 { None
Series du Tonkin	320 b.	20,000	\$5	all	5 1/2 June	4	Nov.	3 1/2	3 1/2 { 25 cts. for year ending 31/5/15
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	30 b.	27,729	\$10	all	22 1/2 Feb.	17	Jan.	18	16 1/2 { \$1.00 per share for year ending 31.12.1914
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	17 b.	90,000	\$10	all	8 1/2 April	6 1/2	Dec.	6 1/2	6 1/2 { 50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30.6.14
Watson and Co., Ltd.	89.60 b.	31,000	\$7	all	9 1/2 Jan.	6 1/2	Dec.	7	6 { \$1.50 for 1914
William Powell, Limited.	86 1/2 b.	6,703	\$25	all	30 June	92	Dec.	29	29
S. C. Morning Post	29 b.								

WRIGHT & HORNBY.

Share and General Brokers

6, Des Voeux Road Central. Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO NOON, 6 SEPT., 1915.

ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS."

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

EXCHANGE.

Sept. 6th.

Selling.
T/T 1/9 1/2
Demand 1/9 5/8
30 d/s 1/9 5/8
60 d/s 1/9 11/16
4 m/s 1/9 3/4
T/T Shanghai 78 1/4
Private 30 d/s sight
T/T Singapore 78 1/2
T/T Japan 86
T/T India 135
Demand India 135 1/4

T/T Bombay 135 1/4
Demand Bombay 135 1/4
T/T Calcutta 135 1/4
Demand Calcutta 135 1/4
T/T San Francisco & N.Y. 42
Demand, New York 42 1/8
T/T Java 107 1/4
T/T Manila Nom.
Demand Germany 2 1/2
T/T France 2 1/2
Demand Paris 2 1/2

On Haiphong 8 1/2 prem.
On Saigon 8 1/2
On Bangkok 8 1/2
Buying.
4 m/s L/O 1/10 1/8
4 m/s D/P 1/10 1/4
6 m/s L/O 1/10 3/8
30 d/s S'ney & M. 1/10 1/8
30 d/s San F'co & N.Y. 43 1/4
4 m/s Marks Nom.
4 m/s France 2 1/2
6 m/s France 2 1/2

Gold Leaf per oz. \$59.90
Sovereign ready \$11.40 nom.
Bar Silver ready 23 1/2
forward
SUBSIDIARY COINS.
Discount per \$100:
Chinese 30 cts. pieces \$19 3/4
Chinese 10 \$19 3/4
Hongkong 30 cts. pieces \$9 3/4
Hongkong 10 \$9 3/4

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE:
36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

ROMBAY. LONDON.
CALCUTTA. MANILA.
CANTON. PANAMA.
CEBU. PEKING.
COLON. SAN FRANCISCO.
HANKOW. SHANGHAI.
HONGKONG. SINGAPORE.
Kobe. YOKOHAMA.

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS \$1,120,000
(U.S. Gold) \$7,370,000

All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1914.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.
Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000
Reserve Fund " 19,000,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches: Antwerp, London, Lyons, Madrid, Manila, Mexico, Panama, Peking, San Francisco, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama.
Interest Allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1915.

NOTICES.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up, \$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application.)

The Office of TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1915.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
1.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
1.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
1.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
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1.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
1.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.

NIGHT CARS.
1.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
1.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
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1.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
1.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.

SUNDAYS.
1.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
1.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
1.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
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1.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
1.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
1.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.

Extra Cars at 11.00 A.M. and 11.00 P.M. every Sunday.
SPECIAL CARS.
By Arrangement at the Company's Office.
Des Voeux Road, Central.

"Season and punch tickets available for all cars and already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No return ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compro order representing Bank Notes."

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON.

G. R.

NOTICE.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height, and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Hongkong 8th July, 1915.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:
Sterling \$1,500,000 at 2 1/2
Silver \$18,000,000

Reserve Liability of \$33,000,000

Proprietors \$15,000,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Chairman.
W. L. Patten, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

S. H. Dodwell, Esq.,
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.,
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.,
F. H. Holyoak, Esq.,
J. A. Plummer, Esq.,
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

CHIEF-MANAGER
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb

MANAGER
Shanghai—A. G. Stephens.
London Bankers—London County and Westminster Limited.

